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English Instructor Gains Grant

faculty since 1961, he spent the Hilbert H. Campbell, instructor in English, has been awarded a 1963-64 Danforth Teacher Grant. This is the second consecutive year in which a Marshall faculty member has been given such an award.

Wayne W. Warncke, associate professor of English, is presently studying at the University of Michigan under a Danforth Grant.

Mr. Campbell is one of 40 faculty members from colleges and universities across the nation chosen for the honor, according to Pressley C. McCoy,

associate director of the Danforth Foundation.

The recipients were selected from among 461 nominees on the basis of academic ability and personal qualities promising success in teaching.

Mr. Campbell, a native of Lookout, in Fayette County, spent four years in the Navy after graduating from high school in 1952. He enrolled in Marshall in January, 1956, and received his A.B. degree in 1958, graduating with honors. In 1960, Campbell received his Master's degree from Marshall.

A member of the Marshall

1960-61 academic year in graduate study at the University of Kentucky. He will use the Danforth Foundation grant for further doctoral study at Kentucky, after which he will return to teaching.

Campbell is married to the former Patricia Fannin, who received her A.B. from Marshall in 1958, and her master's from Marshall in 1960. They have an 18-month-old son Gregory.

"I wish to thank the people who wrote letters recommending me, and especially Dean Bartlett, who nominated me. I

could not have received the award without good recommendations," Mr. Campbell said.

The Danforth Teacher Study Grants program was established in 1954 to enable men and women already serving as fulltime faculty members to complete programs of graduate study in a university of the candidate's choosing with reappointment offered on a competitive basis.

Each year a conference focusing on problems in teaching and education is arranged for the faculty members receiving the awards.



HILBERT H. CAMPBELL
... 2nd Winner In Row

Formal Rush Set To Begin On Friday

The Parthenon

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Vol. 62 HUNTINGTON, W. VA. Wednesday, February 6, 1963 No. 35

British Author Guest Speaker At Convocation

Gerald Moore, English accompanist, wit, raconteur, and author of note, will present his lecture-recital, "The Accompanist Speaks," during a convocation tomorrow at 11 a.m. in Old Main Auditorium. The appearance is a part of his fourth American tour.

The program which Moore will present, based on his long experience in accompanying artists both great and not so great, has been labeled by the London Times "As hilariously funny as it is artistically profound." When he played in Town Hall, the New York Times commented:

"Wit and erudition are rare companions. Last night Gerald Moore comined both with sensitive musicianship and a generous gift for grotesque mimicry which had his audience tittering and guffawing as it absorbed the essentially serious things Mr. Moore had to say. One of the finest artists in his field took listeners into his workshop, and they discovered the most astonishing entertainment."

Besides his solo performances, Moore has played with many famous soloists such as Mesdames Flagstad, Schumann, Leider, and Giannin, and Messers Chaliapin, Melchior, and Janssen. He has also accompanied many violinists and cellists.

Moore is the witty and informative author of three successful books, "The Unashamed Accompanist," "Singer and Accompanist" and the recent, "Am I Too Loud?"

As a radio and television performer he has been called "one of the personalities of our time." Gerald Moore is the man who has probably done more than any other person to make people realize what the art of accompaniment means. He is also a performer who, if he were not at the pinnacle of his chosen profession, could easily make a fortune as a comedian.



GERALD MOORE
... Convocation Feature



PATRICIA NEWAY
... Stars In Musical

Artists Series Is Scheduled

By DONALD WAGNER
Staff Reporter

"The Turn of the Screw," Benjamin Britten's contemporary opera starring Patricia Neway, will be staged Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. in the Keith-Albee Theatre as a part of the Artists Series. Tickets for the event will be available to students tomorrow and Friday between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. in the hallway by North Parlor.

In "The Turn of The Screw," both the music of Benjamin Britten and the libretto of Myfanwy Piper capture the subtle and many faceted elements of the famous Henry James story. Although it has all the weird colors of a ghost story, it also unfolds the inner torment of the two children caught under the influence of evil, and the frustration of the unsuspecting governess as she tries to protect them against it. The opera is a writ-

ten set of variations and is orchestrated for thirteen instruments.

Premiered In Venice

The opera premiered in Venice and later was performed in London and Canada. The first professional American performance was at the American Festival in Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1961, and the New York premiere was in March, 1962.

Patricia Neway's major career began overnight with her overwhelming triumph in Gian-Carlo Menotti's "The Consul" for which she won the Critic's Circle and the Donaldson awards.

Neway Sings In U.S., Europe

After a long Broadway run, London and Paris successes of her work followed, after which Miss Neway divided her time between engagements in Europe and the United States. She has sung primarily contemporary operas at the New York City

Opera Company, the Opera Comique and the Aix-en-Provence Festival in France, the Spoleto Festival in Italy, on B.B.C.-T.V. in London, C.B.S.-T.V. in Canada, and both C.B.S. and N.B.C.-T.V. in the United States.

Miss Neway has also successfully performed in the standard repertory, in such operas as "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Tosca," "Macbeth" and "Iphigenie en Tauride." She also created the role of the Mother Abbess in the Rodgers and Hammerstein hit, the "Sound of Music," for which she won a Tony award.

CHEMISTRY SOCIETY MEETS

The Central Ohio Valley Section of The American Chemical Society will meet this evening at Marshall. Dr. John Wotiz, chairman of the Chemistry Department and professor of chemistry, will speak at the program meeting at 7:45 p.m. in Room 320 of the Science Hall.

Panhellenic Council Announces Rules Governing 2nd Semester

By KAY SAGE
Society Editor

Activities for the two-week formal rush by Greek sororities begins this Friday. The rules for second semester rush have been announced by Panhellenic Council, according to Lois Brown, Huntington senior, and president of Panhellenic.

Women who wish to participate in formal rush must sign the rush book in the Dean of Women's office before 4 p.m. Friday. It is also necessary that a rushee not be on probation and have a "C" average from the previous semester.

Sorority coke parties will be held at 4 and 6:30 p.m. on Feb. 14 and 15, by invitation. Open houses will be held for all rushees without invitation on Sunday, Feb. 17, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Each sorority must turn its bid list into the Dean of Women's office by 9 p.m. on the day following open house.

Preference slips must be signed by rushees on Monday, Feb. 18, in the Dean of Women's office from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bids will be delivered at 4 p.m. the following day.

Silence must be observed immediately following open houses and will continue until bids are delivered. The rules of silence require that rushees cannot speak to any active member or pledge of a sorority, but they can speak to others. The reason for this rule is to prevent attempts to recruit sorority sisters.

During second semester rushing, each sorority may issue only the number of bids which will fill the quota of 60 members.

Open bidding will begin following the close of formal rush-

ing, and will continue until the end of the semester.

Informal rushing already has begun, however. Some of the sororities have entertained prospective members by taking them bowling and including them in other activities. This enables possible rushees to get acquainted with the sorority that they might be interested in joining.

MU Will Ask \$20,000 Fund

In addition to the regular budget requests this week, President Stewart H. Smith also will ask the Legislature for \$20,000 to repair Fairfield Stadium. This amount would be matched by the other Stadium board members, the Huntington Park Board, and the Cabell County Board of Education, who are concerned with maintenance and upkeep of the structure.

The condemnation of the stadium last November by a team of city inspectors, was lifted recently following a similiar inspection by a team of volunteers on behalf of the Stadium Board.

The latter group claimed that although many repairs are necessary and violations of various codes will have to be corrected, the stadium is sound and safe. They said a major rebuilding job is not necessary since the structure could be repaired for \$60,000.

President Smith explained that repair work had already begun and that the stadium would be inspected again when the work was completed. If the structure passes the final test, it again will be available for athletic events.

Dr. Smith said he would meet with the other Stadium board members this week to discuss the raising of repair funds. Dr. J. Bernard Poindexter, representing the Park Board, is the president of the board and Supt. Olin C. Nutter, representing the Cabell County Board of Education, is secretary.

The second inspection and study
(Continued on Page 6)

MU Student Becomes Roving Reporter Again, Has Talk With Prisoners

By SANDY O'SHEA
Feature Editor

While visiting in Florida over the Christmas holidays, Pat McDonald, Huntington junior, turned reporter and interviewed many of the Bay of Pigs invaders who reached the U.S. on Dec. 24, after two years of imprisonment in Cuba. As soon as word was received of the prisoners' release, McDonald was kept in constant touch with proceedings through his father who is with the Associated Press in Miami.

After arriving in the U.S. the released prisoners were taken directly to the Key auditorium in Miami.

"I was at the auditorium," explains McDonald, "and I was lucky enough to have a press pass and stand in the reception line where I got to interview many of the invaders before they were reunited with their families and friends. There was a microphone set up in front of the auditorium and the rest of the people were roped off. All the big networks were busy getting interviews. The speaker on the microphone would announce a prisoner's name, his family and friends would cheer, then he would run in the direction of his loved ones. It was really something to see."

McDonald learned that the prisoners had no idea that they were to be released until the morning of their return to the U.S. on Dec. 24. According to one of the prisoners they were given clean clothes, a shave and a haircut early that morning but still did not know they were to be released. Some even feared they were to be executed, but all were generally curious and excited.

Finally they were brought together as a group and told of their release. Guards marched them through the villages to buses which took them to Havana and then to the airport. McDonald asked the prisoners how the villagers received them and found that the people looked to them as heroes, cheered them and jeered the guards.

When asked if they planned to invade Cuba again one prisoner replied: "When we invaded Cuba Castro's forces weren't too good. Had we any air support at all we could have won. But through the windows of our prison we could see a continuous build-up taking place; so if we invade again, and we have vowed we will do so, we will have to be in top condition."

"Did the U.S. promise air support during the last invasion?," asked McDonald.

"I really don't know", the prisoner replied. "We were promised air support from somewhere."

McDonald asked the prisoners about the actual battle. They explained that they left all their valuables on board the ship and began their attack. They found the land to be marshy and jungle-like. They thought it unusual to see women fighting for Castro's forces; and one prisoner said he saw a truck load of militia women get blown up when one invader fired on them with a bazooka. The rebels fought their way further into the jungle thinking that their heavier guns could withstand those of the enemy. They said they did well the first day, but they soon ran out of ammunition and took refuge where they could find it. Many hid in Cuban homes, but they were finally discovered and imprisoned.

One prisoner commented that he had fought against Castro even under Battista's rule. "I have fought Castro all my life," he said.

The prisoners told McDonald that they were forced to sleep with the lights on while in prison. Often according to the prisoners, a guard would enter and call a man outside and throw cold water all over him. It got chilly and windy at night even in Cuba, said the prisoners, and the water-soaked rebel would come back to shiver with cold through the night.

The prisoners related how they were made to wear yellow uniforms. Castro told them that the yellow uniforms meant they were cowards and should look on one another with shame. "About 60 of the invaders who were wounded were sent home some time ago," says McDonald, "and they were in the auditorium to greet their comrades. They all had on yellow shirts to prove, they said, that they were proud."

A ship, the African Pilot, was sent to Cuba bearing ransom for the prisoners. Only one newsman was allowed on the ship. A vote was taken and an Associated Press correspondent was chosen for the job. "The man elected to go on the ship was a good friend of my father's," says McDonald. "He told us that once he arrived in Cuba Castro gave him a personal tour. He said things were pretty bad over there but not near as bad as we imagined, but that he knew Castro would show him only the better areas."

McDonald concluded: "An announcer at the auditorium said the eyes of the world were on the prisoners. He called them 'freedom fighters'. I agree. It was really something to be there and see these men and I was especially glad for the opportunity to talk with them. I'll never forget it."

This was not the first such experience for McDonald. Last year he needed information for a term paper and hitch-hiked to Washington, D.C., where he attended a press conference and got a personal interview with Pierre Salinger.



PAT McDONALD
... On News Trail Again

Williams Play To Be At MU; Tryouts Slated

Tryouts for the University Theatre's production of "The Corn is Green" by Emlyn Williams will be held at 3 and 7 p.m. today and tomorrow in Old Main auditorium, according to an announcement Monday by Clayton R. Page, associate professor of speech and theatre director.

The play which deals with life in a late 19th century Welsh coal mining community has parts for seven men and five women. Copies of the script have been placed on reserve in the library for reading.

Mr. Williams, noted English author and actor, drew upon some personal experiences in writing the play. Two characters dominate the scenes—a dedicated school teacher and a 16-year-old boy with a quest for knowledge.

The teacher, played by Dame Sybil Thorndike on the London stage, opens a school for the Welsh lads who ordinarily forego school and go to work in the mines.

Her goal is realized when one of her students, a part recreated by Mr. Williams, leaves the mines in favor of a university scholarship and a better life. The play ran on the London stage until German bombs, marking the beginning of World War II, closed the theatre.

Mr. Williams appeared on the stage a few years ago in a pro-Marshall University Forum program of Dylan Thomas. At that time, he had been playing the lead in the play, "A Man for All Seasons," on Broadway.

Insurance Plan Still Available

Students will have until next Monday to sign up for the Student Government-sponsored accident insurance policy.

This is the same type of insurance offered in 1961-62. It will be offered on a year's basis beginning in September, 1963.

Policies that can be obtained now will cover the following periods:

For student only, this semester, \$8; for student only, this semester and summer, \$17.

For student and spouse, this semester, \$16.25; for student and spouse, this semester and summer, \$32.20.

For student, spouse and children, this semester, \$30.30; for student, spouse and children, this semester and summer, \$57.

'To Kill A Mockingbird' Wins Senate Approval

By DONALD WAGNER
Staff Reporter

"To Kill a Mockingbird," written by Pulitzer Prize-winner Harper Lee, was approved by the Student Senate in a recent meeting as the Book of the Semester. It is available in a paperback edition in the bookstore at \$.60 a copy.

The book was the unanimous choice of the Book of the Semester Commission which consisted of a student committee and a faculty advisory board. According to members of the commission, Harper Lee has been invited to visit the University.

Fromm Novel Considered

Before the Student Senate's final approval of "To Kill a Mockingbird" as the Book of the Semester, the Student Cabinet asked that "The Art of Loving," by Erich Fromm also be considered. After some controversy, the Student Government realized that a final decision could not be made at that time because the Book of the Semester Commission had not presented a recommendation to the Senate. It was after this recommendation that the selection was approved.

"To Kill a Mockingbird," which has remained on the best seller list since 1960, is the story of a young girl, her family and neighbors in a southern town. Critics have remarked that in setting and characters, the novel is reminiscent of "Tom Sawyer." It has also been compared to Twain's masterpiece because after reading the book, one feels that its experiences are his own. It is considered by many as a book which is fluent and readable.

Richard Sullivan said in the Chicago Sunday Tribune that "To Kill a Mockingbird" is "a novel of strong contemporary national significance... a story so admirably done that it must be called both honorable and engrossing." In regard to Miss Lee's masterpiece, R. W. Henderson said in the Library Journal that it is "a most persuasive plea for racial justice."

Mockingbird Bestseller's Book
"To Kill a Mockingbird" was chosen a Literary Guild selection,

a Book of the Month Club alternative, and a Reader's Digest condensed book. In Dec. 1961, it won the Bestseller's Book of the Year Award.

Harper Lee was born April 28, 1926, in Monroeville, Ala., where she was raised and educated. She studied law for one year at Oxford and at the University of Alabama. She left the University in 1950 before completing the requirements for a law degree.

In 1957, Miss Lee submitted the manuscript for publication, and in July 1960, the J. B. Lippincott Company accepted it. The two and one-half year interval was spent revising the book. At the present time, Miss Lee is residing in Monroeville, where she is working on her second novel.

Wins Pulitzer Prize

Miss Lee received the literary award of the Alabama Library Association in April, 1961. She is the first woman to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, which she received in May, 1961, since 1942.

Members of the faculty advisory board were Dr. Allen Brown, associate professor of English, chairman; Dr. Elizabeth Wolf, associate professor of psychology, and Mr. Jack Smith, art instructor. The student committee members included Hansford E. White, Scott Depot junior chairman; Brenda Hubbard, Williamson sophomore; Thomas Young, St. Marys sophomore, and Errol J. Hess, St. Marys senior.

The Parthenon

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Registration Is Faster And Smoother

ADVANCE REGISTRATION HAS drawn comments from several students. Most feel that registration was faster and smoother than it has been in past semesters. However, some felt that more sections should be offered in various classes. During the pre-registration this semester, faculty advisers were required to be available in the gymnasium for the first time.

Miss CJ Finalists Named

"Miss CJ" and two attendants will be selected this week from among seven finalists. The winners will be announced on Saturday.

Finalists in the third annual competition for the title of queen of Marshall University's yearbook were announced earlier by Shirley Campbell, Corton junior, editor-in-chief of the 1963 Chief Justice.

Selected from among 48 candidates by the staff of "The Pointer", monthly cadet magazine of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the finalists are: Judith Cipoletti, Wellsburg sophomore; Helma Hudson, Charleston sophomore; Linda Peterson, Wheeling sophomore; Jenni-

fer Robinson, Newburgh, N. Y., sophomore; Sue Lynn Shambaugh, Miami, Fla., freshman; Judy Turner, Huntington senior, and Phyllis Wolfe, Charleston freshman.

Officially titled "Miss CJ", the yearbook queen and two attendants will be chosen by the "Pointer" staff. At least two West Point cadets will arrive in Huntington tomorrow to present the trophies to the winners.

The previous two queens have been chosen by Charles Schulz, creator of the comic strip "Peanuts", and by Miss America of 1962, Maria Fletcher.

The 41 candidates not selected as finalists may pick up their photos in the Office of Information and Publications, M-112.



SOME OF THE MARSHALL coeds, who had rings slipped on their fingers during the Christmas holiday, are (Front row, from left) Alice Rupe, Francis Fish, Janet Smithburger, Sharon Reed and Joan Corrie; (second row, from left) Carolyn Waybright, Donna Stearns, Alice Griffith, Nancy Boner and Ruth Starr; (third row, from left) Jean Rardin, Mary Koletka and Joan Sheckler.

Cupid Hits Target During Holiday

By MONA KING
Teachers College Journalist

Diamonds added a sparkle to the usual dreary atmosphere of Final Examination Week as at least 19 Marshall coeds received engagement rings during the Christmas holiday.

The young ladies are:

Nancy Boner, Charleston senior, engaged to Edward Childress; Joan Corrie, Charleston senior, engaged to Butch Blanchard; Frances Fish, Huntington junior, engaged to George Tabit; Alice Griffith, Charleston sophomore,

engaged to Bill Bartley; Mary Koletka, Huntington junior, engaged to Louis Upchurch; Jeane Rardin, Beckley senior, engaged to Steve Bibb; Sharon Reed, Charleston freshman, engaged to David Jack; Alice Rupe, Charleston sophomore, engaged to Mike Kelley; Joan Sheckler, Weirton junior, engaged to Sam Vukelich; Janet Smithburger, Welch freshman, engaged to Joe Monti; Ruth Starr, South Charleston junior, engaged to Jack Vogel; Donna Stearns, Kenova freshman, engaged to Doug McMillion, and

Students Say More Sections Are Necessary

By SAM MCCOMAS
Teachers College Journalist

Among six students who pre-registered for the second semester, four commented favorably and two offered constructive criticism.

Carolyn Keller, Huntington junior said, "I had to revise my whole schedule because the few class sections offered were closed quickly. There should be more sections offered for those students who register early to get the classes they want. It took me an hour and a half to register."

Patty McComas, Huntington junior said, "I thought registration was more organized this semester. It was much easier for the students to change their schedules with all of the advisers present."

Carolyn Robinson, Beckley senior commented, "The lines didn't seem so long this time. It took me only fifteen minutes to register, which is quite an improvement from last registration."

Pat Malloy, Huntington junior said, "Most people feel that this is the quickest registration we have had. This is the first time I have registered without changing my schedule."

Dottie Brown, junior from Alabama, said, "There were not enough sections of the various classes offered, and those that were given seemed to be at the same time. This made it difficult to get my classes. There should be more classes offered, and they should be offered throughout the day."

"Registration has been very fast and run quite smoothly ever since my freshman year," commented Bill Calderwood, Charleston senior.



Clinic Staff Inspects Equipment

MRS. RUTH GARRETT, head of the Speech Correction Clinic, inspects a piece of the equipment used in the clinic's program. At right is R. S. Johnson, the other staff member of the clinic.

Speech Correction Clinic Is One Of Few In State

By RICHARD FITZSIMMONS
Teachers College Journalist

Marshall is one of the few locations in the state that has a Speech Correction Clinic. Yet, few people in the state, or at Marshall, are aware that it exists.

The clinic relies on the public schools and recommendations of local doctors for its patients.

The clinic was founded in 1958 as a branch of the Speech Department. Since then it has expanded its course offerings to include a major in speech correction. The curriculum has been placed on both Teachers and Arts and Science Colleges.

The teachers' program leads to a Bachelor of Arts degree and a professional non-academic certificate valid in grades 1-12. Comparable training can be received in Arts and Science College. Any student completing the program can qualify for basic certification with the American Speech and Hearing Association, of which Marshall's clinic is a part.

Mrs. Ruth Garrett, head of the clinic, said that opportunities in the field are plentiful. There is a need for graduates in public schools, hospitals, and private clinics, she said.

Mrs. Garrett said that there will be two students graduating in the program this year and nine more next year. These students have a chance to work with children from the area schools and students from Marshall as well. She estimated that each student-therapist works personally with about 25 children a year. They work on a variety of cases including articulation, voice, stuttering, cleft palate, cerebral palsy, aphasia, and hearing loss.

A recent gift of \$300 from the Alpha Zeta Delta sorority will be used by the clinic to purchase recording tapes, correctional games, and other equipment.

Marshall's clinic is suffering from a lack of equipment and space at the present time, Mrs. Garrett said. They have little of the more complex equipment that is being used in correction work and what they have is being housed in a small room in the basement of the Science Hall. This presents a problem when they try to work with more than one person at a time, because the room is not soundproof, and therefore the different distractions hamper their work.

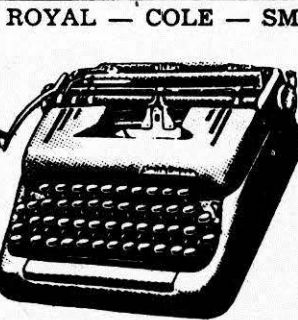
Mrs. Garrett said they also need audiometers, tape recorders, tables and chairs, and other aids that they cannot afford on their present budget.

The staff of the clinic, which consists of Mrs. Garrett and R. S. Johnson, looks forward to the prospects of having more students taking up the work and more and better facilities.

The services of the clinic are free to Marshall students children in the public schools.



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Basketball Mentor May Be Selected By End Of Month

About one-third of the 32 applicants for the head basketball coaching position at Marshall had been interviewed by a three-man board by last Monday, Athletic Director Neal "Whitey" Wilson announced.

University President Stewart H. Smith also announced that he hopes to name the new coach by the end of the month.

"I think we've had far better applicants—and more of them—for this coaching position than we've had for any other coaching vacancy since I've been here," Mr. Wilson said. He's been active at Marshall since 1951.

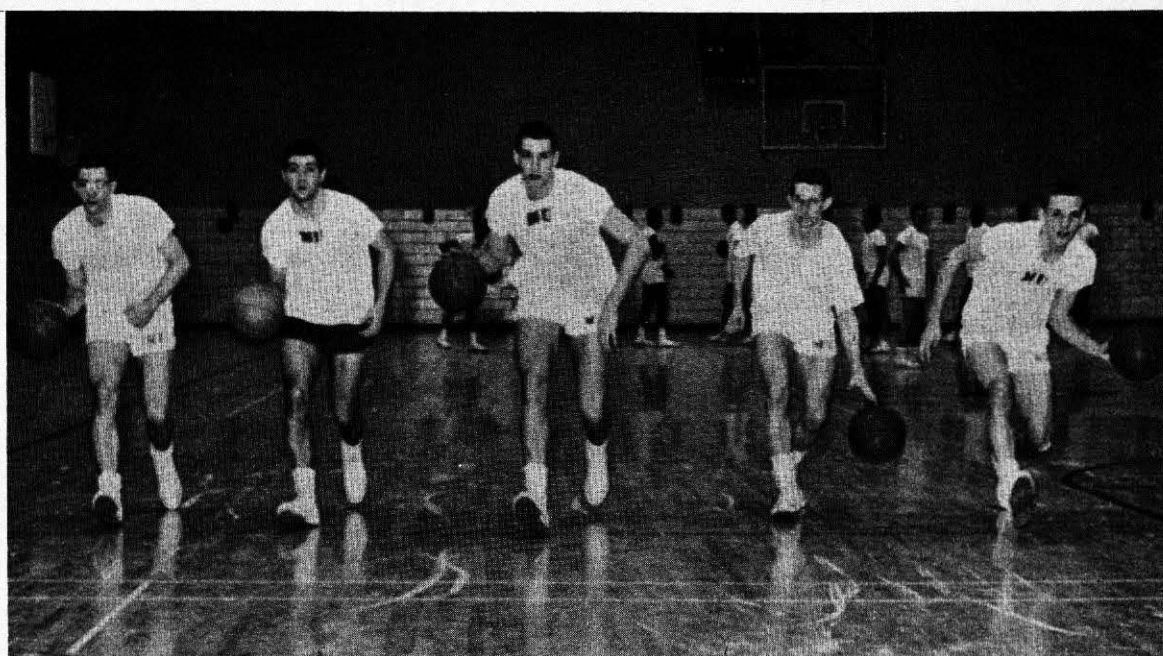
Of the 32 applications received so far, about half of them are from college-level coaches. The breakdown on where the applicants are from shows Ohioians leading the way with 8, followed by 7 from West Virginia, 4 from Kentucky, 3 from Florida, 2 each from Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and one each from New York, Illinois, Colorado, Indiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

Mr. Wilson rates about four of the applicants as superior and about 10 of them as good. The remainder, he says, falls into good-to-poor categories.

He emphasized that the three members of the board—Dr. Smith, Prof. F. A. Fitch, chairman of the Physical Education Department, and himself—have not made a decision yet on who will replace Jule Rivlin effective June 30. "The board has not even discussed that phase of it yet," he said. "In fact, we're still getting applications."

Five applications were received last week and they're coming in at the rate of about one every two days. The large number of applications has forced the board to conduct some of the interviews at night.

So far as Mr. Wilson knew last Monday, no interviews were scheduled this week.



Frosh Chalk Up 11th Win, 84-75

By JOE DRAGOVICH
Sports Writer

Marshall's Little Green out-hustled Superior Drugs to gain an 84-75 victory last Saturday at Memorial Field House.

Led by Tom Langfitt and Mike Chambers the frosh, after leading only 42-39 at half-time, put together a hustling running game and a hot shooting hand in the second half. With Langfitt hitting well from the outside and Chambers stealing the ball and rebounding, the frosh were never again threatened.

The Little Green had a sharp 54 per cent field goal average with five players—Langfitt, Chambers, Jim Odum, C. Miller, and Damon Cooke—hitting in double figures. Langfitt lead all scorers with 26 points while Chambers was second high, pumping in 17 points.

Richie Simmons, former Pineville all-stater and transfer student from Tennessee University, put in his first appearance

24 Jobs Available On Century Train

How would you like a job this summer riding the West Virginia Centennial Train? The pay is \$150 a month, plus all expenses, working only two weeks with two weeks off each month.

Director of Placement, Robert P. Alexander, is accepting applications for the 24 choice positions now until Feb. 28. From all the men from the colleges applying, the select few will be chosen by Marshall Buckalew, vice-president of Morris Harvey College, and members of the Centennial Commission.

Acting as guides, the young men will host visitors to the train. Those interested should inquire at the Placement Office. Two pictures, one full length and one head and shoulders, will be required. In choosing the final guides, ex-Key Club members from high school and Circle K on campus will be considered because of the Kiwanis Club's affiliation with the Centennial

MU's Starting Sophomore Lineup

HERE ARE MARSHALL'S five sophomores who will open against Kent State tonight. They are, from left, Forrest Lee Newsome, Bill Francis, Bruce Belcher, Bill Treacy and Walt Smittle.

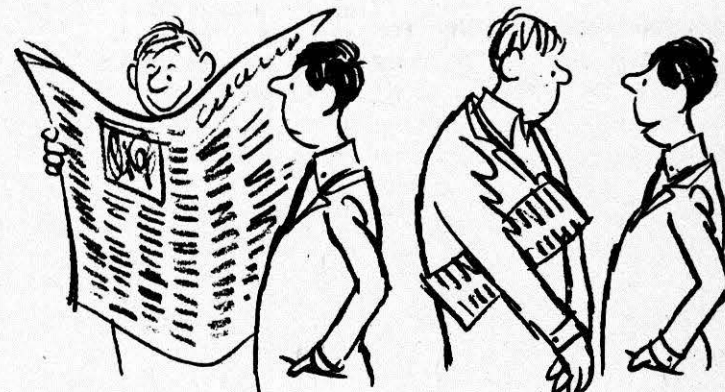


1. My theory on looking for a job is—Play it big! Shoot for the top! Go straight to the prez for your interview.

I don't know any presidents.

2. Use your head, man. Have your dad set up appointments with some of the big shots he knows.

He's a veterinarian.

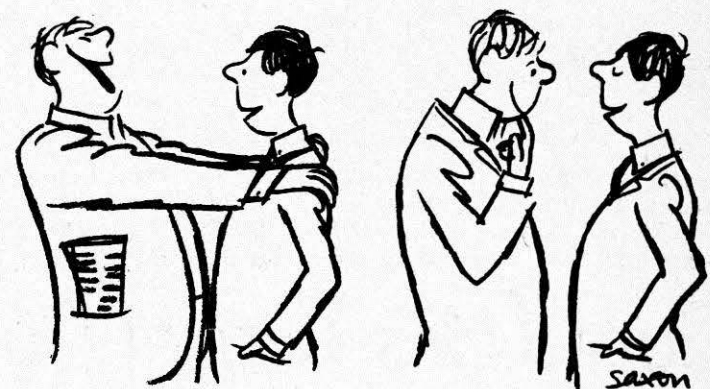


3. Beautiful! All you have to do is find a president who likes dogs. You'll have him eating out of your hand in no time.

I don't know an Elkhound from an Elk.

4. Frankly, I don't know what else to tell you. You've got a problem.

It's not as bad as it seems. My idea is to find out the name of the employment manager at the company I'm interested in. Write him a letter telling him my qualifications. Spell out my interests, marks. Simple as that.



5. A letter to the employment manager! Ho ho ho! You've a lot to learn.

Then how come I landed a great job at Equitable—an executive training spot that's interesting, pays a good salary and has a lot of promise for the future.

6. Say, could you set something up for me at Equitable?

I'm not the president, but I'll try.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States ©1963
Home Office: 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, N. Y.
See your Placement Officer for the date Equitable's employment representative will be on campus. Or write to William E. Blevins, Employment Manager.

Campus Briefs

DEBATE MEETS SET

Marshall University's debate squad will open its second semester campaign with trips to two major tournaments in February.

The novice squad will send two teams to the Berea College Tournament in Kentucky on Feb. 23. On the same date the varsity team will be in Washington at the University of Maryland's Capitol Hill Tournament. At the Maryland meeting the final championship debate will be held in the Senate Caucus Room.

In March, Marshall will send teams to the North-South Tournament at Morgantown, and to the national Pi Kappa Delta meet in Illinois. Debates on the Marshall campus with Harvard, Ohio University, and perhaps other schools are being planned for April.

A debate squad meeting will be held tomorrow at 4 p.m. in room 13 of the Science Building. The meeting is open to all interested students.

TWO RECITALS SLATED

Two senior recitals will be presented at 8:15 p.m. Friday in Old Main Auditorium, featuring Carolyn Nottingham, Dunmore senior, and Carolyn Sue Trent, Baileysville senior.

Miss Nottingham's piano recital will be selections by Bach, Schubert and Debussy. The program will include "Fantasy in C Minor," "Impromptu in B Major," "Pagodes," and "Jardins Sour la Pluie (Gardens in the Rain.)"

The flute recital of Miss Trent features the works of Telemann, Chaminade and Kennan. Selected numbers on the program will be "Sonata," "Concertina," "Night Soliloquy" and "Poem."

Three senior recitals were presented Monday evening. The students giving them were Judy Light Ayildiz, soprano; Jeanine Schneider, pianist; and Sara Rebecca Smith, pianist. The accompanist was Sandra Thornly Wilson.

6 CADETS COMMISSIONED

Six students received commissions in the United States Army Reserve, January 25 in ceremonies at the Campus Christian Center.

Those receiving commissions as second lieutenants are Barry G. Cohen, Wheeling, Jon D. Forbes, Huntington, Richard L. Meadows, Huntington, Lowell B. Morrison, East Lynn, George B. Stevenson, Barnsville, Pa., and Daniel A. Tweel, Huntington.

The program began with the invocation by Rev. Lander Beal. President Stewart H. Smith then gave a welcome to the appointees followed by the oath of office given by Lt. Col. Patrick H. Morgan. President Smith then awarded commissions to the six. After the pinning of the bars on the new officers, the benediction was given by Rev. Beal.

TENNIS MEETING SET

There will be a meeting for persons interested in the tennis team tomorrow at 3 p.m. in Room 109 in the Men's Physical Education Building.

CADETS GO TO BRAGG

Lt. Col. Patrick Morgan, professor of military science, announced that juniors and some seniors in advance ROTC will be traveling to Fort Bragg, N. C. for the coming session of summer camp. Last year, the cadets trained at Indiantown Gap, Penn.

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Cellar Battle Looms Tonight As MU Invades Kent State

By DANNY BARBER
Sports Writer

Kent State's Golden Flashes host the Big Green in a battle for the "honor" of residing in the Mid-American Conference cellar tonight as Marshall takes to the road for the first time since they knocked off Morris Harvey in Charleston on Jan. 16. Kent is now 0-6 in the conference and the MU hoopsters are 0-5.

Marshall warmed up for the clash by challenging powerful Western Michigan before falling away in the second half by a 95-82 margin. Kent on the other hand played one of its better games, losing by only eight to Miami's speedy Redskins 66-58 at Oxford.

Kent State mentor Bob Doll is having his troubles putting together a winning combination. Denny Klug and Dan Norris are his big guns thus far in the season. Together they have been the high scorers in every Kent outing. Klug leads the Flashes with a 17.0

mark, followed by Norris with a 14.6 average.

Klug has the season high with 34 points in one of Kent's two wins this season, a 83-72 victory over Baldwin-Wallace. The other was a narrow 61-58 win over tiny Ball State. Its worst defeat came at the hands of national power Loyola of Chicago 96-55 at Kent.

Coach Doll is not sure of his starting lineup but expects three men to be sure starters. They are Klug and Norris, both 6-2, and 6-7 pivotman Doug Kramer who has seen action in only ten of Kent's 15 contests. His other starters will probably come from Don Wenner, Jim Cipriano, or Ty Saunders. Wenner is the best scorer of the three with a 6.8 average.

In games against conference foes Kent has lost 66-58 to Toledo, 64-58 to Miami, 60-58 to Western Michigan, 88-71 to

Bowling Green, and 61-49 to Ohio University in the next to the last outing.

Coach Rivlin plans to stay with his all sophomore unit which he has played since the last Morehead game. It is made up of Bill Francis and Bill Treacy at guards, Walt Smittle and Forrest Newsome at the forward positions and 6-6 Bruce Belcher in the center slot. Senior co-captain Phil Carter is the sixth man and has seen plenty of action helping out sophomores with his excellent board work and scoring.

Francis has taken over the team scoring lead from Mickey Sydenstricker who has left the squad and Belcher trails Carter in the rebounding department.

Game time is 8 p.m. for the encounter which will be repeated when Kent visits here Feb. 16.

Sophomore 5 Rolling Along In High Gear

The fortunes of at least five Marshall men have taken an upward turn since the semester break, and in a very competitive classroom. That classroom would be the friendly confines of the Memorial Field House and the students are members of MU's all sophomore basketball line-up, Bill Treacy, Bill Francis, Walt Smittle, Forrest Newsome and Bruce Belcher.

For teachers they have had the likes of MAC scoring champ Manny Newsome of Western Michigan and top pro-pick 6-11 Nate Thurmond of Bowling Green. Grades so far show the Green with a 1-2 mark and an upcoming test against Kent State tonight. Their passing grade was a resounding 98-82 walloping of Southern Conference member Virginia Military Institute, the second win of the year over a Southern loop member.

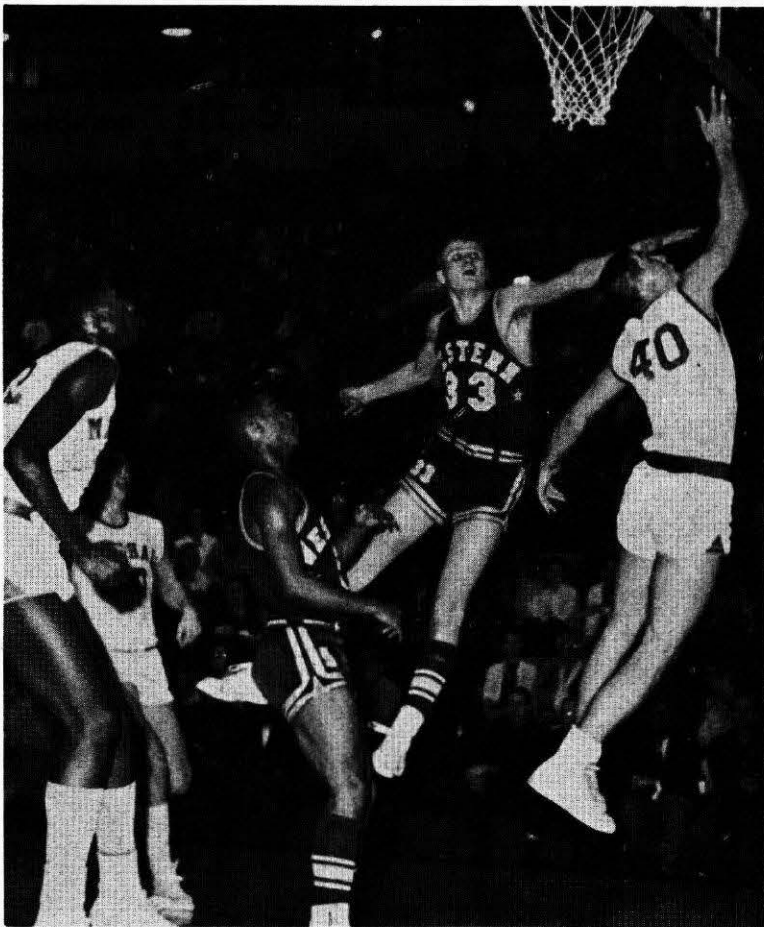
Losses were dished out by MAC front runners Western Michigan and Bowling Green. The Bee Gees trailed at halftime by two but opened up a 18 point spread in the second half to walk off with a 93-77 win.

Western Michigan trailed by even more at halftime, 5 points, but finally outlasted MU to pick up a 95-82 victory, the first for WMU on the Field House floor in history.

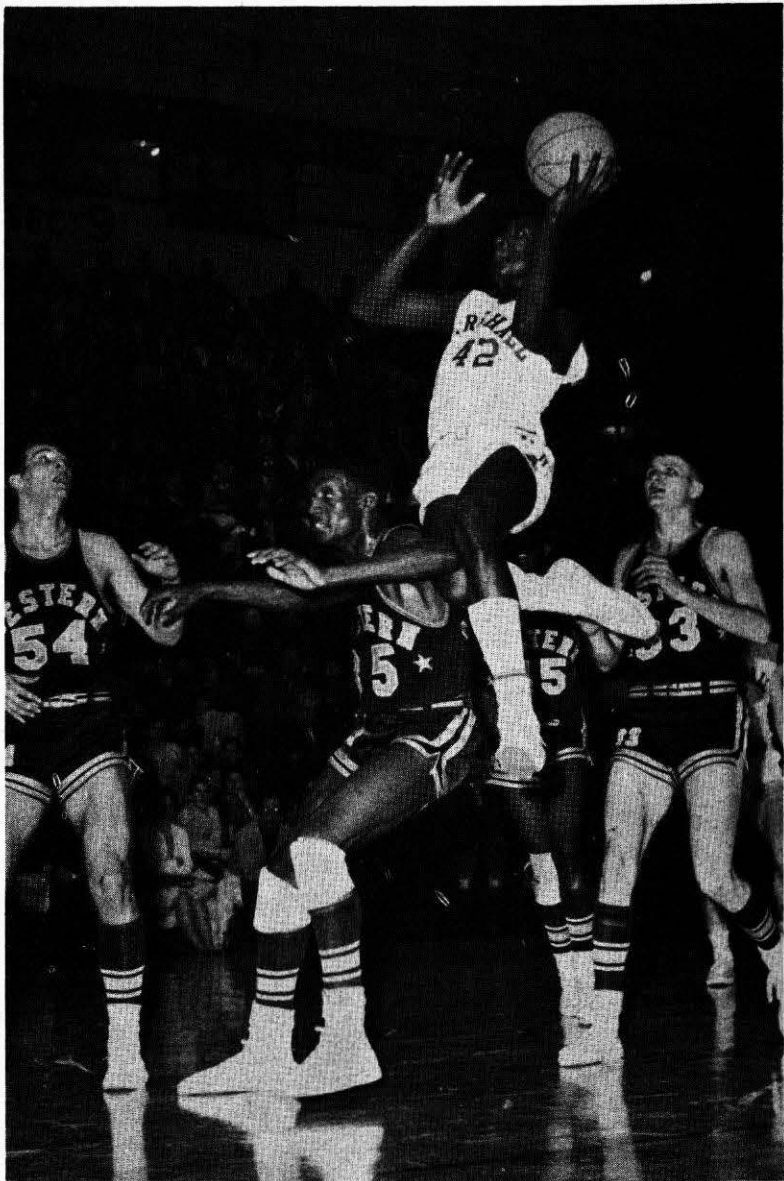
In the VMI encounter Bill Treacy sparked a well balanced scoring attack with 22 points followed by Belcher and Francis with 18 apiece. Carter and Newsome also hit in the double figures with 17 and 14 respectively.

Four MU players made the double figures again during the Bowling Green game. Francis was tops with 20 points supported in the scoring column by Smittle, Belcher and Carter.

After the Kent State test tonight the team hosts Tampa University on Saturday before returning to conference play for five straight games. The last home game is against St. Francis, Pa., on the 28th.



SOPHS BILL FRANCIS, No. 40 above, and Bill Treacy, with ball below, found themselves in trouble against Western Michigan last Saturday night. Francis' layup is nearly blocked by the Broncos' Bill Petroff. Other players are, from left, Phil Carter, Bruce Belcher and Western's Manny Newsome. Below, Treacy appears trapped by Ajac Triplett. Waiting to help is Belcher. (Photo by Jim Stone)



Carter Drives For Basket

BIG GREEN'S Phil Carter goes up for a driving layup over Western Michigan's Ajac Triplett during last Saturday night's game. The Broncos' Bill Petroff (33) watches the play. (Photo by Jim Stone)

MU Recruiting Program Is Two-Step Program

By JERRY REED
Sports Editor

Around this time of year the signing of high school football players is being announced. Where do these players come from and how are they acquired?

Head football coach for the Big Green, Charlie Snyder, has the job of contacting all potential grid candidates. The task does not begin at this time of the year, however. The two-step system of the Big Green's recruiting strategy begins around Aug. 15.

When the high schools start practice for the coming year, each member of the coaching staff is assigned to a certain area in West Virginia along with some parts of Ohio and Kentucky. This begins the first part of step one. The coaches visit each high school in their area and make a list of the prospects in that section.

"The coaches watch the boys as they actually practice and this gives them a chance to look the prospects over," Coach Snyder commented.

With this job done the second step of the operation is put into effect and it is probably the most important to the recruiting program.

The prospective players are invited to watch the games and afterwards are shown around the campus. In making this clear, the coach pointed out the fact that no expenses are paid for these players in order for them to get here.

The big job comes as soon as the season is over. Each coach returns to his respective area and looks for the best college prospects. Of the ones decided upon, films are ordered of their games and sent to Marshall for further study. After the films are studied the players are once again asked to visit the campus and at this time may sign a full or grant-in-aid scholarship.

In the meantime the search is still going on for other potential candidates because it's certain that not all the prospects are going to sign here. Many of them have other offers from different schools and this leads to the competitive problem in recruiting.

"When a boy tells us he'll let us know on a certain date whether he'll sign or not and then he calls to tell us he has another offer. Of course we can't tell him not to check it out and this makes it rough", Snyder said.

In many instances, the alumni director will contact an alumnus in a certain area and tell him to get in touch with a prospect. Also the different coaches try to attend as many high school games as possible, within a reasonable area.

"We like to get them as close as possible but in many cases we'll send out questionnaires to players that live out of state," Coach Snyder said.

When the boy is signed a coach usually goes to his home with him in order to meet the parents and explain the situation to them.

All of these factors make up Coach Snyder's two-step plan in recruiting and each one is vital in getting a high school griddier into a Big Green uniform.

Luck Aids Coeds In River Plunge

By WILLIAM CALDERWOOD
Campus Editor

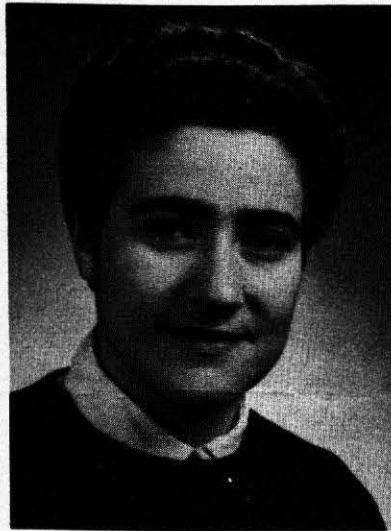
On Jan. 26, at about 3 p.m., Jean Battlo, Kimball graduate student and Patty Lester, Justice senior, were driving toward their homes to spend semester break when their car slid off the road into the Guyandotte River.

Here is the story as told by Miss Battlo:

"We were driving on state route 10 near Man when I noticed that the car was sliding out of control.



PATRICIA LESTER



JEAN BATTLO

\$20,000 Request Due For Stadium

(Continued from Page 1)

of the stadium was made at no cost by the architectural firm of Dean & Dean; structural engineer Charles W. Stewart; James G. Hawes, an electrical engineer; and S. G. Hendley of the H. T. Boggs Co., Inc., a plumbing and heating firm.

After finding the stadium basically sound, Dean & Dean expressed concern for the public's understanding in a report sent to Mr. Nutter. The company summed up their sentiments in this manner:

"We, as architects and engineers, are professionally and morally obligated to enforce all codes having to do with the health and safety of the public. We also realize the general public can be unduly frightened and concerned by publicity which is easily misunderstood or misconstrued . . . For the public's sake, it is hoped they will be fully informed as to the engineers' reports, in the same manner in which they were informed the stadium was condemned. Realizing the expenditures involved in the construction of a new stadium, we felt the public should be appraised of the exact status of the existing stadium. After analyzing the enclosed reports, we believe most sincerely interested parties will agree that to spend the amount shown on reports for the needed work is certainly the action that should be taken."

"The car slid across the road a few times and was turned around at the edge of the road. The car then slid into the river. I think that if there had been a guard rail there, we wouldn't have gone over.

"There was a layer of ice on the river and the car broke through it. People in the area said later that the bottom of the river was also frozen. The car was on its side at a slight angle in about 15 feet of water.

"The water came up to our necks. I guess the car was resting on something since the water didn't come up any higher. Our first impulse was to get out, but the doors were stuck and we couldn't get the windows down. Patty kicked out a window with her feet and cut her wrist when she reached through the broken window.

"I could remember reading an article about what to do if your car goes into water. But I could only remember that you were supposed to roll the windows down, which we couldn't do.

"After we spent about 15 or 20 minutes in the water, Patty heard voices outside. I hadn't thought of help coming from the outside. I was just concerned with getting out.

"The voice that Patty heard was Bernie Spence, who was passing by in his wrecker when he saw our skid marks. He said that he went on by and looked back. He then saw part of the car sticking out of the water.

"He pulled the car partly out of the water with his wrecker and got us out through a window. It took two wreckers to pull the car out.

"The section of the road that we were on is always icy in the winter and it was probably the ice that made the car go out of control. The car is a total loss because of the water damage.

Parley On Branch College Plan Set

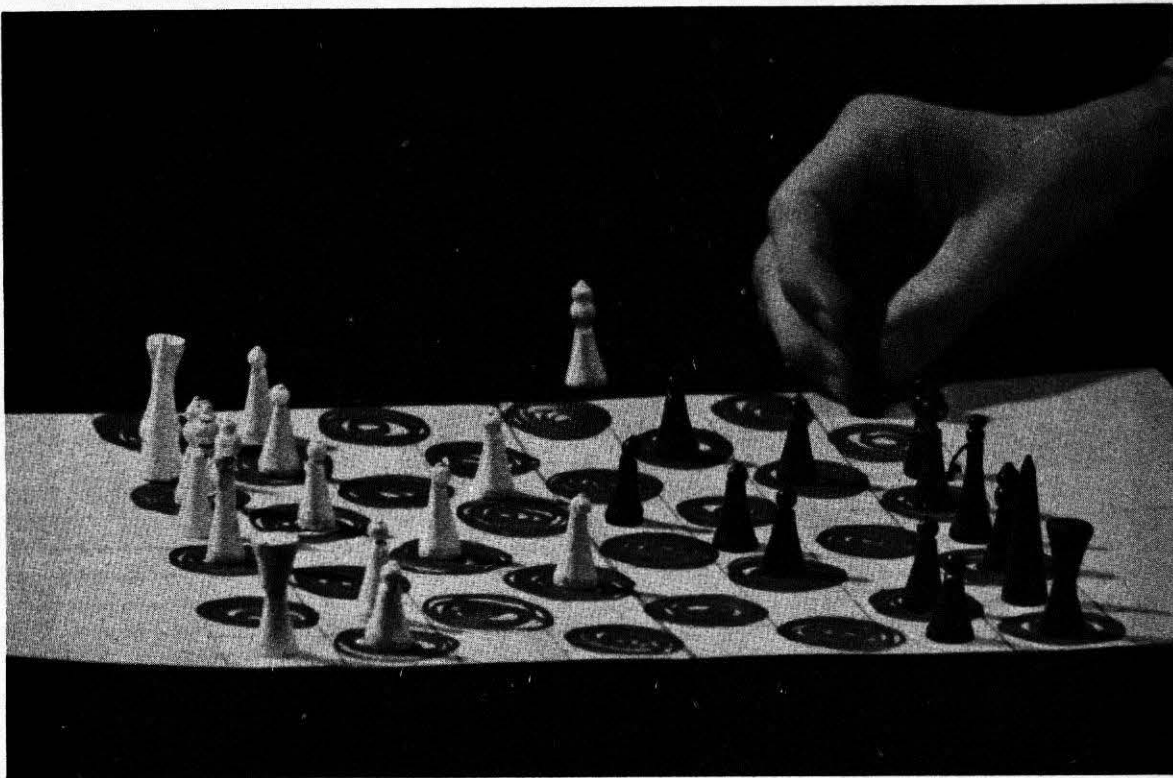
Plans for establishment of two-year branch colleges by Marshall University will be considered by the State Board of Education tomorrow.

President Stewart Smith and Dr. Paul Collins, director of adult education, will outline the proposals along with Supts. Thomas Orr and Herschel Morgan of Logan and Mingo county schools, respectively.

Plans for the colleges have been developed in accordance with a board resolution adopted last July 26, and the branches would be the first to be set up by any of the institutions the board administers.

President Smith will also discuss plans for renovation of James E. Morrow library.

Board members will appear before both House and Senate finance committees Thursday morning in support of budget requests for Marshall, the eight state colleges and other facilities the board supervises.



Anyone Care For A Game Of . . . ???

DR. ALEX DARBES, psychology professor and state chess champion, might not recognize this, but it's a chess set. The abstract design and construction are by Philip Adkins, Huntington sophomore.

Student Designs Abstract Chess Set

By DOLLY THOMPSON
Teachers College Journalist

If you can't own an ivory chess set, make a substitute! That's what Philip Adkins, Huntington sophomore, decided to do. Adkins is a pre-med student who finds time for various hobbies. He also finds time for a part-time job.

Being interested in both art and chess, Adkins decided to try

his hand at designing and putting together a rather unique chess set with a design all his own. Using "used" golf tees, earrings, watch parts, beads and paint, he now has a rather abstract chess set.

When questioned about the construction of the set, he said, "I had a few problems. I had to change the design several times before I was satisfied. Painting

the tees was a problem. I tried spray paint, but the black got all over the white. Another black paint was too shiny, so I burned some of them to get a good black. But my biggest problem has been finding enough used tees of different types."

Philip added that besides chess, he enjoys painting (he has sold one painting), writing poetry and drawing cartoons.



After you're married awhile, they say, you begin to look alike. Why wait?

All you married guys gather round. (The rest of you just stand there and learn something.) Get a new University Fashion Sport Shirt by Arrow—with a matching Lady Arrow shirt for your wife. Muted prints in a wide range of colors. Button-down collar. Back collar button. Back pleat. 100% long-staple cotton. "Sanforized" labeled. Short sleeves. Devilishly clever way to tell the campus, "This doll's mine." \$4 each

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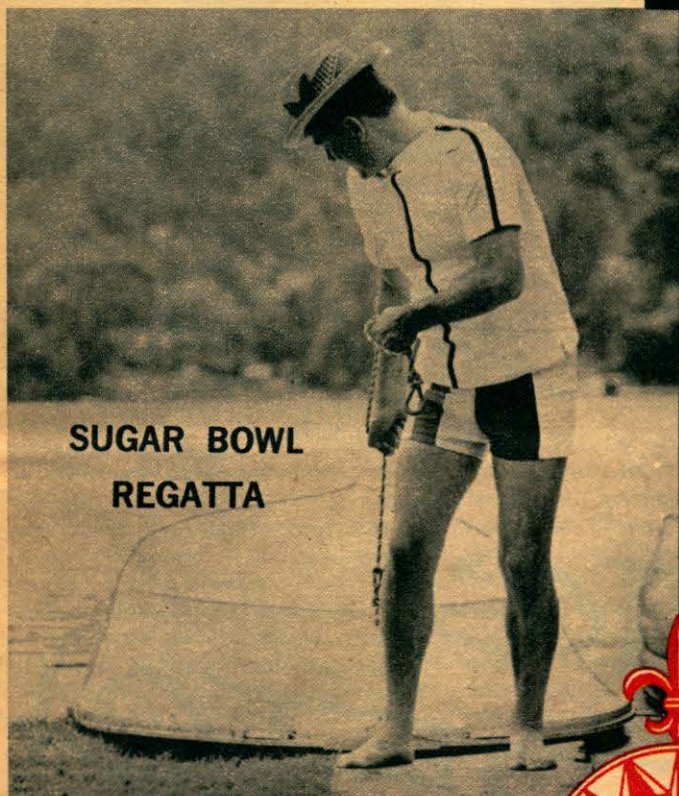
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Collegiate Digest

FEBRUARY, 1963



SUGAR BOWL
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SPECIAL!



CAREER OPPORTUNITIES



HOOPLA AT HARVARD

CAMPUS COMPASS
Political Directions
for 1963

Editorial:

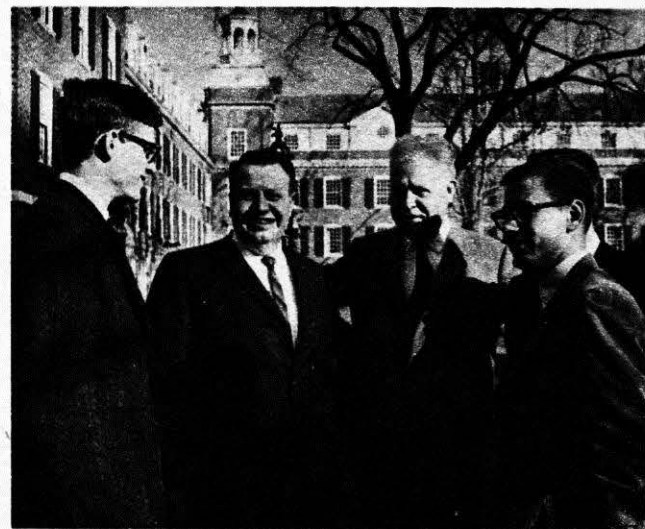
THE BALLOT BOOM

The big stretch at college is intellectual and political these days. Students are discovering a personal and objective commitment to their own world, beyond their limited campus horizons. This issue reflects some of this ferment, the intoxication of action backed by principles—not for generations has the undergraduate become so deeply involved. This is a report on his ideas. This is a mirror of what he is doing. These photographs say it better than any words.

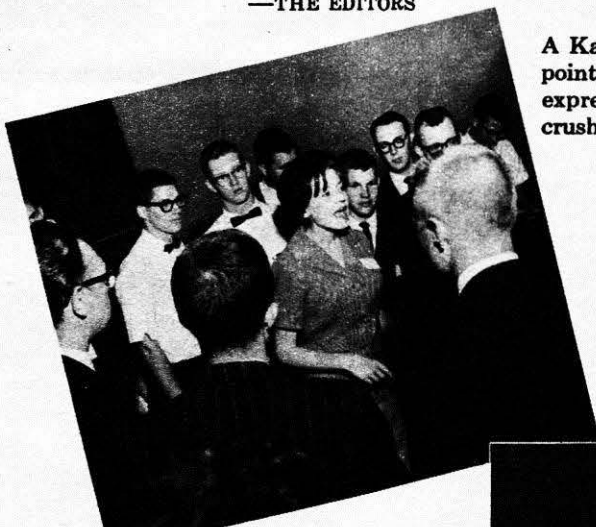
—THE EDITORS



Kansas State University students stage a Model Congress, in which 100 students portray United States Senators. Girls snatched 27 seats in the "Senate" elections. Some of the Basic Issues: Common Market, Urban Affairs, Civil Rights.



Jesse M. Unruh, Speaker of the California Assembly, attends Yale University Timothy Dwight College as Chubb Fellow. Mr. Unruh, second from left, among students and faculty, follows both Republican and Democratic leaders, as well as prominent figures from other countries, in five days' residence for examination of government and politics.

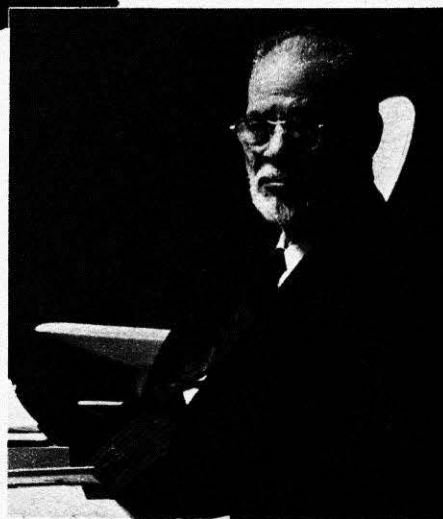


A Kansas State coed scores a political point during a rally. Judging by the expressions of her listeners, it's a crusher.

The BIG STRETCH

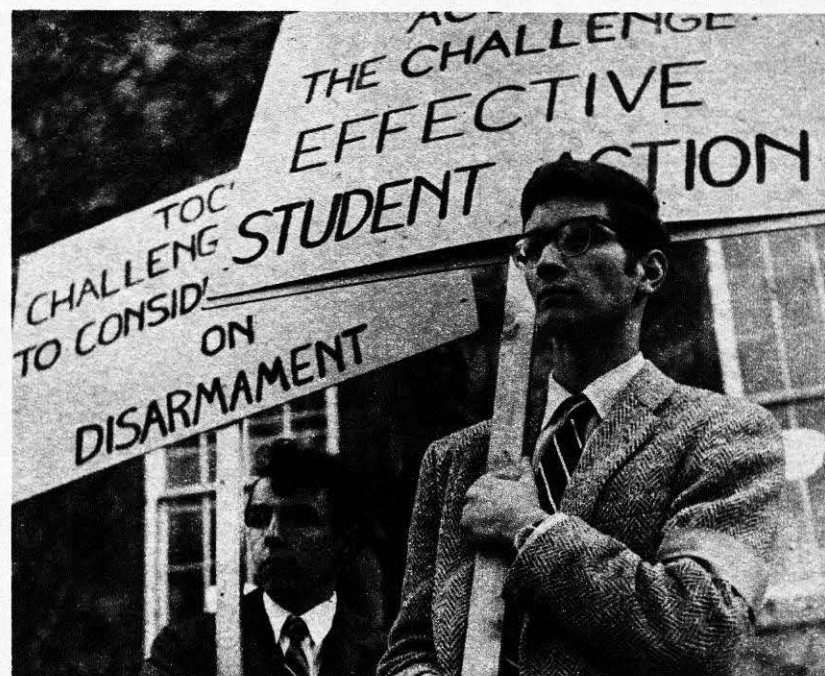


Students at Northwestern University stage a Mock Political Convention and a Model United Nations, at their own expense. Shown, a heated outdoor political caucus.



Politically alert, C. W. Post College invited Sir Mahammad Zufrulla Khan of Pakistan, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as speaker at the recent inauguration of Dr. R. Gordon Hoxie, its new president.

At Harvard, the oldest University or college in the U.S., the word "challenge" looms larger than ever before.



Collegiate Digest February, 1963

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Portrait of a NEW GENERATION

By **HAROLD TAYLOR**, former President of Sarah Lawrence College. Dr. Taylor, who is currently working on two books about education and social change, has visited some sixty campuses throughout the United States within the past year. The extracts below are quoted from an article by Dr. Taylor in "Saturday Review."



IT IS now clear that there exists in America a new generation of concerned young people. They are not Mr. Kennedy's generation, of which he spoke at his Inauguration, "born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace. . . ."

That is now the older generation — the one in power, cool-headed and conservative in temperament, concerned to use power with dispassionate skill, to engineer ideas, to maintain positions of strength, to manipulate the social forces by careful scrutiny of the possible, to speak in constructed rhetoric, to move carefully ahead.

The new ones are different. They reject the status quo, they have passion, they argue from moral premises, they have the will to believe. Although no less disciplined, they are more willing to take risks, to test themselves and their moral sense against the world. The mood is expressed by one of them, who urges, "Do not wish to be a student in contrast to being a man. Do not study as a student, but as a man who is alive and who cares. . . ."

These are members of a generation born out of war, outside the McCarthy period, into a time when, for them, the formative events of political and social changes were the Supreme Court decision of 1953 and the Sputnik episode of 1957. By the circumstances of their birthtime they missed the great depression, the Nazi-Fascist movement, the Second World War, McCarthyism, and the Eisenhower era.

They sprang directly, uninhibited by history, into a time when the moral issue of freedom for the colored races, in America and in the world, and the moral issue of peace against war, life against death, gave them clear alternatives for taking sides. You could be for freedom and against the tyranny of whites over blacks, you could be for peace and against war, for social progress and against the status quo, without becoming entangled in the ideological chains of either pro- or anti-Communism.

* * *

As they look at their own generation, there are some who see the

reflection of an adult society whose values they have learned to reject. These are the new liberals, the ones who have cut away from the older generation and its social pattern to form their own society of the young, having decided that liberal leadership would come from no other quarter.

They found their own leaders among those Negro students in the South who quietly and bravely began their dissent from society by sit-in strikes. The members of a new generation saw in one swift flash the image in the South of the deprived and the oppressed people of the world. The world problems suddenly came home. It was not Communism versus capitalism. It was law against brute force, reason against bigotry, freedom against tyranny, poverty against affluence, ignorance against knowledge, love against hate. The political and moral perspective was instantly stretched to include the whole of the world while revealing itself in the personal. They read and understood James Baldwin, Albert Camus, and Evtushenko without need for explication.

They have found leaders among themselves in the issue of peace and war, and have found ways of expressing themselves in action. They volunteered for the Peace Corps, they founded their own peace projects, their own peace movement, and saw peace not as the absence of war but as the use of human energies and human institutions for the creation of new societies.

The peace demonstrations last February in Washington by 5,000 students from everywhere in the United States were not an emotional outburst of unsophisticated activists or of politically trained shock troops. They were demonstrations of conviction by informed and thoughtful students who, through serious study, had found their own way to a set of conclusions on American foreign policy, and who chose this way of presenting their conclusions to their government and to other Americans.

Their commitment was to a set of personal values that measured public policy by humanitarian principle. Their search for new ways to assure the security of the world and of the United States against the dangers of mass violence. They accepted re-

sponsibility for the world in which they lived and whose character they wished to change.

In the words of one of them, "a college is one place to embark upon a movement of reform, a place with intellectual equipment and a reservoir of unused creativity, a place from which reason might make a last attempt to intervene in human affairs."

* * *

The rebellion against the values of the society by the more sophisticated members of the new generation now becomes internalized. They become members of a sub-culture of students who read poetry, novels, plays, listen to music, join the Freedom Riders, work within the peace movement, and live a life of their own within the larger framework of the academic environment. This withdrawal into private communities has often been true of students in the past, but it is true in far greater degree in the present, just at a time when the new student is ready to respond to the greatest challenge the university can offer. If the student is to complete the individuality of his mind and his character, he must have responses to the personal discoveries he makes, and the responses should come from men of learning whose wisdom he learns to share.

In the modern university there is seldom anyone except other students to talk to. The scholars are elsewhere — in national laboratories making rockets and strategies, in industry, in government, in libraries, in private studies or public thinking rooms, or in endless meetings of large committees. What is left is only a syllabus, taught by those who are not advocates or believers in truths they have created, but entrepreneurs of the curriculum. They tell what is known about given subjects in orderly succession of points. They are not teachers, they are professionals.

The natural affinity of the student for the teacher, the wish to bring gifts to those who will receive them, to turn toward the delight of recognition, to come close to a mind fully formed and big in its conceptions, these are the needs of the young. Yet the young find these needs frus-



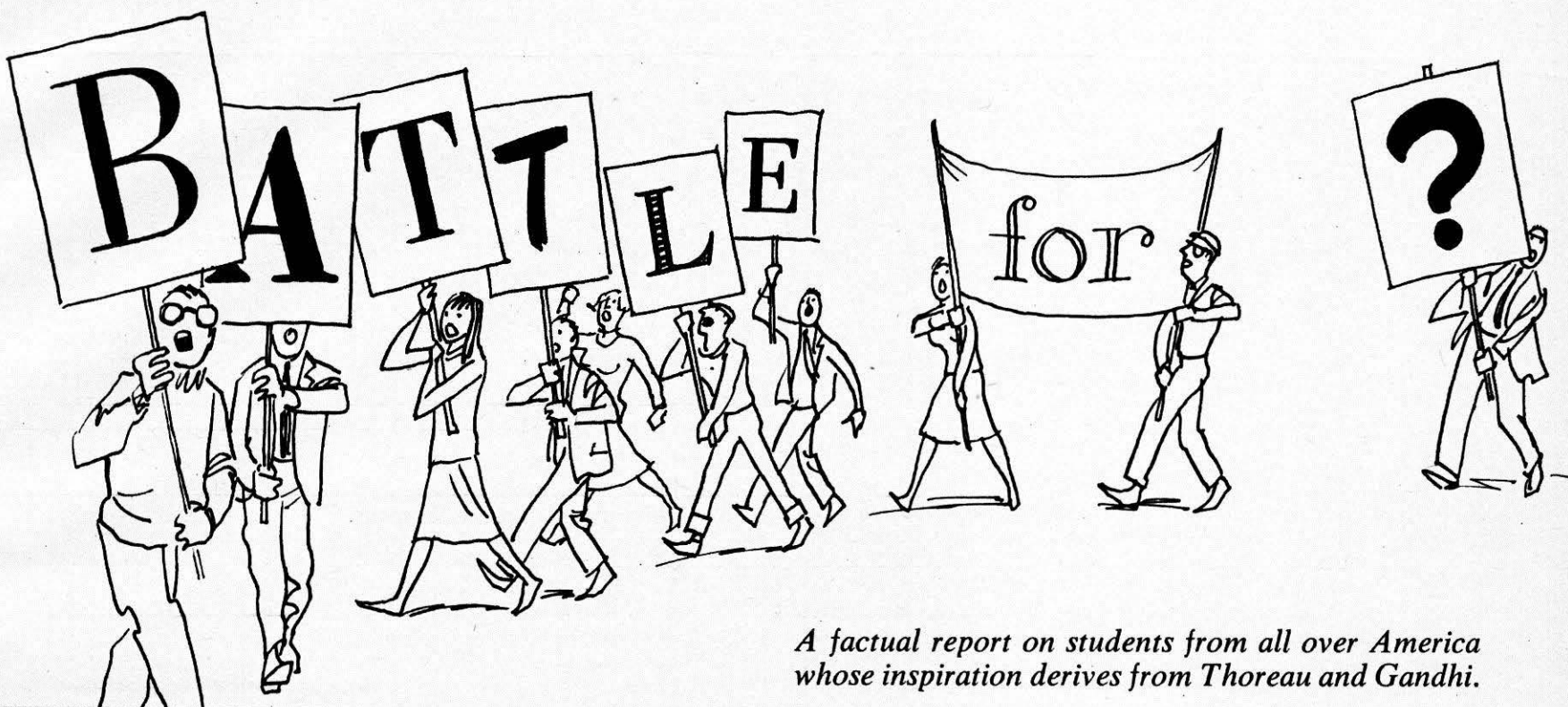
trated in the situation of their present lives.

* * *

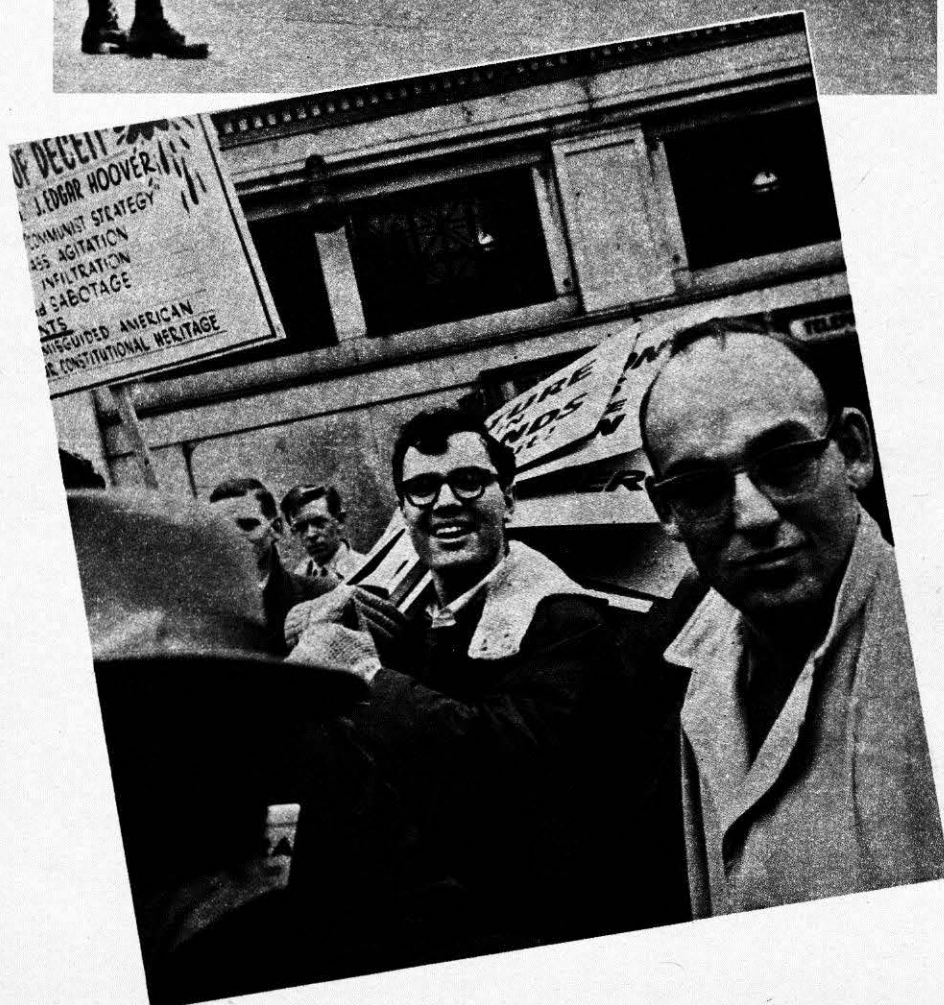
During the past year students organized campus conferences on civil rights in the North, disarmament and arms control, American foreign policy, the question of personal commitment. During the week of the February Washington peace demonstrations, the students at Northwestern University held a three-day conference on the topic "Personal Commitment in an Age of Anxiety." The general meetings, colloquia, and seminars they had arranged were crowded to the doors with students who tackled a wide variety of political, philosophical, and social questions with vigor and imagination. The scholars and public figures they called to their aid in leading the discussions ranged from Norman Thomas and Hannah Arendt to Saul Bellow and Rollo May. The central question with which they were concerned was the question of what students can do to act in the world — what is the nature of true commitment, how can it lead to informed and just action? For some of the students present, the conference was a turning point in their conception of what education could be and what their lives could become.

Dozens of similar actions have been taken by students across the country during the past year, some of them devoted to the reform of university education, others to the reform of the political process. They have made plans to go farther with these educational ventures as the present year begins. There will be more of them, and their movement will grow by the intensity of their concern and by their willingness to think freshly and to act on their convictions.

Beneath the surface of American society and beneath the surface of the huge educational apparatus with its four million university students, strong currents are flowing, great sources of energy are waiting to find their way into new ideal enterprises. It is time for the older generation to join the young in their search for a new society. If they are not willing to join, the young will proceed in their own way, some the way of Mississippi, having learned nothing, others the way of the liberal, intending to change what now exists.



A factual report on students from all over America whose inspiration derives from Thoreau and Gandhi.



IN THE past two years the college community has contributed much to the energy and composition of the peace movement in America. Like Gandhi who went on long "salt marches," hardly a month goes by without students somewhere off on a "peace march" or "peace walk." They seem to be walking perpetually across the face of America, with signs and leaflets and duffel bags and sleeping bags, and sometimes with guitars, walking from Chicago to the UN, from Nashville to the White House, from Framingham, Massachusetts, to Boston, from Hanover, New Hampshire, again to Washington.

And when they haven't been walking they've been sitting down: in front of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the steps of the Pentagon, on the deck of a Polaris submarine. And when they haven't been walking or sitting, they've been holding rallies, or picketing at missile bases, or fasting.

In November of 1961, students from at least seven colleges along the Eastern seaboard celebrated Thanksgiving by fasting in front of the White House. It was their way of voicing concern about the arms race and nuclear testing. They came from Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke, the University of Massachusetts, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and George Washington Universities. They joined other students who had been vigiling for a week, students from Grinnell, Bluffton and Carleton Colleges, and the Universities of Syracuse and Cornell.

Many of those Thanksgiving vigilers were members of the Student Peace Union, an organization with some five thousand members on campuses from New York University and Columbia to Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley

—and a chapter recently added at the University of Hawaii. Three months after the Thanksgiving vigil, on February 16 and 17, 1962, the Student Peace Union mounted its largest demonstration to date, again at the White House. Over five thousand students converged from every part of the country to demonstrate against the H Bomb. They journeyed from points as far west as Seattle, coming by bus and car and train. They came from Harvard, the University of Chicago, Haverford College, Bryn Mawr, the University of Indiana, CCNY, Howard University, Antioch, Reed College, NYU, Queens and Hunter Colleges, Brandeis University and many other schools. They visited Congressmen, the State Department, Kennedy advisers (principally Mr. Ted Sorensen), and every embassy in the city. A freezing snowstorm blanketed Washington as they picketed on Friday and the President sent hot coffee out to them. On Saturday they walked in silent procession to Arlington Cemetery and placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The other sizeable student peace group is Student Sane, a junior affiliate of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Student Sane participated in the Thanksgiving vigil at the White House and has involved itself in many of the large peace demonstrations.

Smaller numbers of students have been active in projects sponsored by the Committee for Nonviolent Action, projects which have involved civil disobedience and the risk of arrest and jail sentences. In 1960, CNVA mounted a project known as Polaris Action in New London, Connecticut, where Polaris submarines are constructed and launched. Young people picketed for months at the Electric Boat Company, asking its

workers to stop the construction of Polaris submarines. And on several occasions they boarded the submarines by way of protest. On October 22, Ed Leites, a graduate student in anthropology at Columbia, jumped from a rowboat in the Thames River onto the deck of the Polaris sub, the Patrick Henry. He and another demonstrator held their ground for five minutes before sailors from the Patrick Henry flung them into the river. On November 22, during the launching of the submarine Ethan Allen, Don Martin, a scholarship student at M.I.T., dove into the icy waters of the Thames and climbed aboard the sub. Later, through the intervention of the faculty at Yale, where he had been an undergraduate, Leites received a suspended sentence from the court, but Don Martin, refusing to recognize the court's jurisdiction, was given an indeterminate sentence in a Kentucky prison.

In April of 1962, CNVA organized three peace walks, a seven-hundred mile walk through the South, another through New England, and a third east from Chicago, all to converge at the White House on June 22. The walks involved students from schools which included the University of Illinois, Northwestern, NYU, the University of Michigan, Brooklyn College, DePauw University, Haverford College and the University of Chicago. Rallies were scheduled at a number of colleges along the route. The Chicago Walk, for example, scheduled meetings at Olivet Nazarene College, the Hammond, Ind., branch of Purdue, Valparaiso University, Wabash College, Butler University, Earlham College, the University of Dayton, Central State College, Antioch, Ohio State, Denison University, Muskingum College, Bethany College, Washington and Jefferson College, Waynesburg College, West Virginia University and Maryland State Teachers College. A rally organized by the Southern Walkers in the college town of Cookeville, Tennessee, brought out over four hundred students, some of whom debated with the walkers until three in the morning.

Students throughout the country have found themselves in many peace demonstrations these past two years. Bennington students were involved in the first call for a "general strike" in New York City; a pre-medical student at Stanford participated in a sit-down protest at the San Francisco post office; students from Columbia, the New School and Hunter Colleges were involved in the Times Square rally protesting the resumption of testing by the U.S., and students from Bethel, Bluffton, Occidental and Defiance Colleges and Wichita University were involved in the longest walk of all, a 7500-mile march from San Francisco to Moscow where a number of walkers went to "tell it to the Russians."



NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN BUSINESS

by THOMAS J. WATSON, JR., *Chairman of the Board*
International Business Machines Corporation



Mr. Watson, who took his B.A. at Brown in 1937, is a Member of the Corporation at the University, a Trustee of California Institute of Technology, and Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Council For The Peace Corps.

A CAREER is much more than a means of making a living. It becomes a part of us as the years go by. It determines how and where we spend much of our time. It determines how we think of ourselves. It affects what others think of us. Most of us find, as we go on in life, that success is measured by more than titles, salaries, and other external marks of success. Our life's work must have a personal meaning, and it must make a contribution to the world we live in. Without these things, any work is too hard or too boring. With them, there is almost nothing we cannot do.

Two decades make up the whole lifetime of most of the men and women in college today. From the viewpoint of our economy, it is a very short time indeed. Yet in those two decades, in the period since the beginning of World War II, American business has almost completely remade itself.

For example, two vast new industries have been created: aerospace and electronics. The first is one of the nation's largest industrial employers. It accounts for almost a million jobs. The second has given great impetus to all forms of technological advancement. Not yet an industry in 1940, electronics has grown to giant size during the last twenty years. It presently accounts for more than \$11 billion annually in manufactured products. Electronics has been rated as one of this century's most important technological developments — on a par, certainly, with the discovery of nuclear energy. It has already had a profound effect on the way we live. And most businessmen believe this is only the beginning.

But a young man looking for opportunity should not overlook the older industries as well. Most of them have expanded enormously — many with new products, new processes, new markets.

Almost half of all industrial sales today, I am told, come from recently developed products.

The petrochemical industry really got its start during World War I, but today that industry is creating some ten thousand newly synthe-

sized products every year. Consumer needs, of course, are always changing, and manufacturers are constantly developing new products to meet that market.

Once again, if I may look to our own industry, we can see how far this change has gone. Twenty years ago, we were producing punched-card equipment and it was mostly used for routine record-keeping. It was not until the early 1950's that electronic computers came into business use. Even at that time, there were a lot of experienced people who did not believe computers would amount to very much. But they found a market and that market has been growing by leaps and bounds. Vacuum-tube machines gave way to transistorized systems. And these transistorized systems will undoubtedly make way for even more advanced forms of technology. Within the last seven years, computer speeds have increased forty times and memory units are now being built to store up to two hundred and eighty million characters of information.

Today, there are almost no limits on the uses to which data-processing systems can be put. There is scarcely a form of human endeavor in which the computer has not won a highly respected place: in business and industry, in science, engineering, medicine, education, and national defense.

Largely as a result of this mid-century business revolution, our country continues to move forward. In 1940, the sum of all U.S. goods and services amounted to \$101 billion. By the start of 1961, we were producing at the rate of approximately \$550 billion worth of goods and services.

One result has been an increase in jobs, from 47.5 million in 1940 to 66.5 million today. During the last ten years, we have been adding to them at the rate of seven hundred thousand new jobs each year. This is not enough. Our present rate of unemployment is too high. But the economy is healthy and there is good reason to believe that if we are inventive and resolute in the actions we take, we can overcome this difficult problem.

There are rich opportunities, I believe, waiting in business for anyone who wants to help take on the job.

All college men and women of today have the good fortune of graduating into a world where almost everyone is optimistic about the economic growth of America. This is a healthy attitude, for optimists have the habit of proving themselves right.

My college class, on the other hand, graduated into the Great Depression. Many of my classmates wondered if the nation would ever recover. A great many of them planned their careers, knowing that things were bad and expecting that conditions might even get worse.

There is one very good reason for the present optimistic view of America's growth. A great technological explosion has erupted in the years since World War II. We may argue as to whether this force is old or new, a continuation of the Industrial Revolution or a new revolution in its own right. There are, however, significant differences between them. Not only have the processes of technological change been accelerated but the pursuit of change, of new knowledge and invention, has become a permanent way of life.

Business and government spending for research and development, as of 1960, has risen to more than \$13 billion a year. Six cents out of every dollar of IBM income is invested in research and development, and that investment grows every year. This is true of many businesses. Some people have estimated that, by 1970, business and government spending for research and development will go up to \$20 billion or more a year.

Almost overnight, in the early 1950's, industry began to draw on engineers and scientists in increasing numbers. By 1960, more than six hundred thousand engineers were employed by private industry; some twenty-five per cent of them were in research and development. In the 1930's, scientists were rare in industry. Today, half the nation's physicists, half the mathematicians, and three-fourths of its chemists have joined the ranks of business.

From these talented men there

has come a steady flow of new products, new processes, and — in some instances — whole new industrial complexes. Industry has learned once and for all that investment in research is a necessary investment in the future. The pipeline on new products, new processes begins in the lab. There is no way of telling what may come out the other end. But experience has shown that we gain a great deal more from new products than we put into research.

Equally important, the time gap between the laboratory idea and the ultimate user is being whittled down. The Department of Defense is working hard to reduce the ten-to-eleven-year lead time, now required to design and produce a new weapons system, to four or five years. Non-defense industries are doing the same thing. As of 1950, it took ten years for a major new product to go from the drawing board to the market. Today, the cycle is down to from six to eight years. Experts say this trend will continue.

Moreover, we now find in the market a kind of built-in willingness to try what is new. As a result, we have before us not only an era of new ideas but an era of rather quick conversion of these ideas into products. In addition, we see willingness on the part of consumers and industry to change their buying and production habits.

This situation has no precedent in business history. It means that your opportunities not only exist but they are expanding. It gives good reason for the business optimism that prevails among today's youth. I, too, am convinced that the vast job ahead for business will be accomplished, and well within your lifetime.

Growth industries, as businessmen view them, are those whose sales increase more than the average for all industry. *Fortune* magazine has predicted a gain of sixty per cent for all industry during the 1960's. As *Fortune* sees it, four industries will set the pace: electronics with a gain of two hundred and fifty per cent; chemicals, two hundred and twenty-five per cent; machinery and aluminum, one hundred per cent each. The data-processing industry, which was listed under electronics, was given an estimated three hundred per cent gain.

Aerospace, one of the liveliest of all growth industries, was not included, inasmuch as sales forecasts are related in the long run to world events. With the increasing emphasis on space exploration, aerospace expenditures, exclusive of military requirements, may go to \$20 or \$25 billion during the 1960's.

For the college-educated man or woman, such growth is less important than the kind of career opportunities a growth industry can offer. For example, in IBM we anticipate a possible slow-down in the rate at which some jobs will open up. Automated procedures are taking hold in the manufacture of computers and their components. But at the same

time, we foresee a marked increase in those jobs which call for technical, professional, managerial, and sales skills. Nor is our experience unique. The same trend, I'm told, is in the wind for many of the more advanced technological industries.

White-collar workers in the United States now number some 28.5 million persons. By 1970, they are expected to increase to thirty-seven million. Within this white-collar category, the groups that are expected to grow most rapidly are the professional, technical, and kindred workers.

Within these groups, engineering may well continue to offer the greatest opportunities. More and more engineers are becoming engineer-businessmen. They are in demand for sales, and they are in constant demand for managerial positions. We see this in our own industry. Engineers and scientists are coming out of the plants and labs to take commanding positions in sales, service, and management.

What preparation will be required of the man and woman who wants to take advantage of these broad new opportunities in business?

Certainly, there will always be a need for the broadly trained, the man and woman with a liberal-arts background. But with the emphasis on technology, there is clearly a pressing need for scientifically trained man power in business and industry. Some observers have estimated that our country will need 1.7 million scientifically trained men and women by 1980. Between 1980 and 2000, that number will have to be doubled again.

If present educational trends continue, we shall go into 1980 with less than half the number we need. And by the year 2000, we shall be able to fill only one technical job in every three.

To date, there has been a great deal of talk about this shortage, but not nearly enough has been done about it. Those of you who are preparing yourselves with some background in science should have exceptional opportunities. Science may demand more work on the part of the student, but this sterner type of preparation is absolutely necessary if we are to sustain our present rate of technological growth.

Today, the scientifically trained have wide opportunities. Thousands are going into sales in the more technically advanced companies. Great numbers transfer to managerial positions, especially in science-based companies. A forty-year survey of MIT engineering graduates showed that fifty per cent were in jobs other than engineering. Twenty per cent, or one in every five, was in management.

We see this movement in a company like IBM. Ten years ago our sales and management staffs consisted almost entirely of men with business and liberal-arts educations. Today, we are experiencing a substantial shift of scientifically trained people into management.

In all businesses, we try to predict what may happen in the next ten or twenty years. But in most cases, we are really only projecting current trends. This becomes difficult, for trends frequently wander off course. Political events affect them. Social changes may alter them. Technological improvements may completely upset them.

Consequently, we may be able to plan our business life only in a broad sense. What we must not do is to make the mistake of assuming that because some present trends are promising, they will always be so.

I think there are sound reasons for believing that the 1960's will turn out as well as some of the optimistic predictions. Most businessmen are doing their planning on that assumption. But let us not forget that any number of things might happen to upset these estimates.

For one thing, if we were to permit ourselves to be outdistanced by the Soviet Union in economic growth, we would find our country declining in prestige and power.

Or, if we were to pursue a policy of trade restriction, we might ultimately find ourselves in a trade war with Western Europe. This could lead to a breakup in the NATO alliance.

Or, if we were to neglect our social responsibilities by putting up with a second-rate system of education and a persistent high level of unemployment, we might then undermine

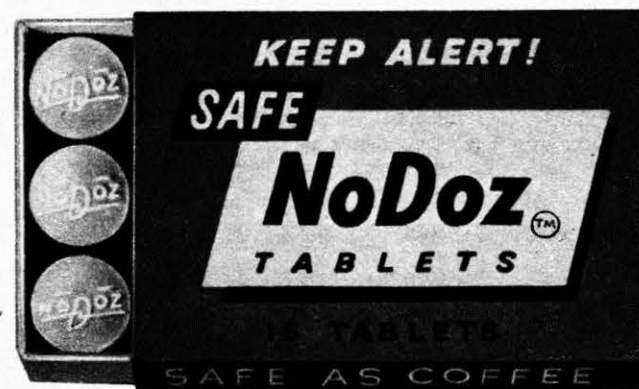
the structure of our whole system.

If a young man wants to be a good businessman, he must also learn to take an active part in community and public affairs. For, as I see it, business is but a means to an end, rather than an end in itself. It exists to help people supply their wants, to achieve better and fuller lives. It is to these ends that we must direct our energies, for unless all citizens have the opportunity to achieve those things for themselves, we all share to some degree in the failure.

If businessmen are sometimes thought to be self-centered, there is some truth in the belief. As in every profession, there are errands in business, men who put self-interest before everything else. Fortunately, however, they are few and their numbers are declining. The modern businessman looks upon business as a public institution, one which must be valued by the public if it is to endure. He respects public needs and he is aware of the responsibilities of business in the life of the nation. These are the things that give him his sense of values and make his career in business worthwhile.

This, then, is the environment you can expect to find in most American business today. It is rich in challenge, in opportunity, in reward. There is important work to be done, for those who choose new opportunities in business.

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to stay alert without
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NoDoz keeps you mentally alert with the same safe refresher found in coffee and tea. Yet NoDoz is faster, handier, more reliable. Absolutely not habit-forming.

Next time monotony makes you feel drowsy while driving, working or studying, do as millions do...perk up with safe, effective NoDoz tablets.

Another fine product of Grove Laboratories

DON'T CHANGE THE ANSWER!

An expose of the perennial myth that the first choices on a True-False examination are always the correct ones. The authors, Messrs. N. Sidney Archer and Ralph Pippert, are members of the staff of the School of Education, University of Massachusetts, at Amherst.

"STUDENTS, you are about to take an objective, true-false and multiple-choice examination. After you have decided on your answer for an item and marked it in the appropriate blank on your answer sheet, I WOULD ADVISE YOU AGAINST CHANGING THAT ANSWER. Your first thought or impression tends to be your best thinking, and if you change your initial response, chances are that you'll probably change from a right answer to a wrong one."

No doubt that the reader has been advised on occasion to heed such a caution. Indeed, the reader may have urged a group of students along these same lines. Past experience has led many of us to support the notion that "changing answers just does not pay off." The test administrator, after an examination, frequently hears students wail, "Oh, I shouldn't have changed that answer. I was right the first time!"

The present writers have heard the foregoing comment, or something like it, many times during their respective teaching careers. To determine if there was evidence to support the "changed responses" myth, the answer sheets of the high-scoring 40 and low-scoring 40 papers of 195 final exams given to graduate classes were carefully examined. These students had responded to the same 85-item multiple-choice exam on I.B.M. answer sheets with I.B.M. pencils. Each answer sheet was placed over a sheet of glass under which there was a strong light. Changes in responses were clearly obvious because erasures were quite noticeable. For each paper, the total number of changes was recorded. These changes were placed in the following categories:

- (1) Changes from a right response to a wrong response (R-W).
- (2) Changes from a wrong response to a right response (W-R).
- (3) Changes from a wrong response to a wrong response (W-W).

The analysis of each paper was also made independently by a graduate assistant. In case of disagreement, the paper was reexamined by all examiners and doubtful changes were not included.

Inspection of Table 1 indicates that graduate students, as a group, definitely improved their scores by changing responses. The probability of improvement is about 2 to 1 for the lower group and 4 to 1 for the upper group.

The analysis was repeated for 68 final exam answer sheets from another graduate group. This group has responded to 85 multiple-choice items. Table 2 indicates that both good and poor students profit from changing responses, with the greatest improvement being shown by the better group.

TABLE 1

Analysis of Changed Responses for 40 High-Scoring and 40 Low-Scoring Graduate Students in Sample of 195

	High 40		Low 40	
	N	%	N	%
Students who made changes	31	78	38	95
Net gain of 1 or more points	24	77	23	60
Made no improvement	2	6	3	8
Net loss of 1 or more points	5	16	12	32
Mean changes for total group	3.37		4.77	
Mean net gain for total group	1.67		.77	
Mean net gain for N that changed	2.19		.81	

The results of these two investigations prompted a review of the literature. Seven studies were discovered that directly investigated the "changed responses" myth. Each study used basically the same procedure for inspecting answer sheets. These studies may be briefly summarized as follows:

Crawford in 1928 wrote, "Several investigators have been unanimous in concluding that scores on multiple-choice and true-false tests are increased more than they are lowered by the incidence of changed answers."

Lowe and Crawford found on a vocabulary quiz that correct changes (W-R) were 2 to 1 over incorrect changes (R-W). Their analysis indicated that this improvement was not due to a few individuals or to a few questions, and that there was no advantage to reading the whole test before making a response.

Mathews looked at 555 clear changes on multiple-choice items and found 53 percent were from W-R, 21 percent from R-W, and 26 percent from W-W. For 570 clear changes on true-false items, 63 percent were from W-R and 34 percent from R-W. Analysis of superior and inferior students indicated that changes benefitted both groups, but more so for the superior students.

Lehman with 50 students on true-false exams, noted that 78 percent made at least one change, and of these, 51 percent improved, 36 percent lowered, and 13 percent made no change in their scores. His analysis indicated that fewer changes profited more and that superior students tended

to improve, whereas inferior students lowered their scores. He credits James P. Porter of Ohio University as finding basically the same results with an independent sample of 120 students.

Berrien found no consistent relationship existing between good and poor students in ability in correcting responses. With three classes of 65, 67, and 22 students, his data showed that 96 percent made changes, and of these 67 percent improved, 23 percent lowered, and 10 percent made no change in their scores.

Briggs and Reile analyzed changes of 124 college students according to grades A, B, C, D, and F. There was improvement for every group. However, students in C, D, and F categories made more revisions but profited less than did A and B categories. Reanalysis of their data shows that of the students who made changes, 49 percent improved, 28 percent were lowered, and 28 percent made no change in their scores.

TABLE 2

Analysis of Changed Responses on 68 Answer Sheets and Comparison of 20 High Papers and 20 Low Papers

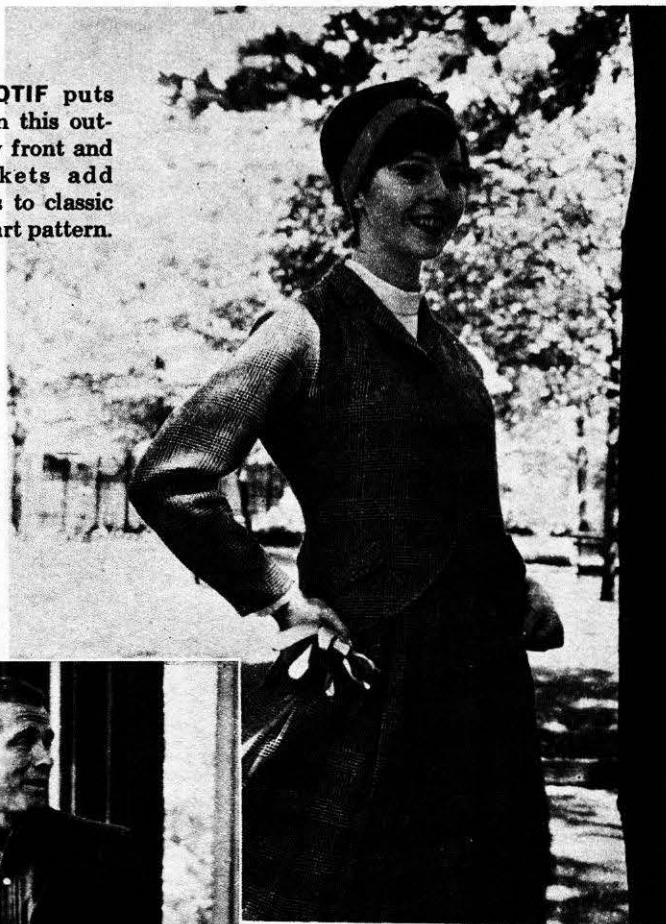
	Total 68		High 20		Low 20	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Students who made changes	65	96	20	100	20	100
Net gain of 1 or more points	57	77	16	80	12	60
Made no improvement	12	18	4	20	6	30
Net loss of 1 or more points	3	5	0	0	2	10
Mean changes for total group	5.45		5.41		4.30	
Mean net gain for total group	2.16		2.41		.95	
Mean net gain for N that changed	2.26		2.41		.95	

Jarrett made careful study of changes of 204 students. His results for multiple-choice tests indicated that approximately 70 percent improved, 16 percent decreased, and 14 percent made no change in their scores. For true-false tests, 71 percent improved and 29 percent lowered. He wrote, "It is thus clear that the present data are inadequate to support . . . the hypothesis that . . . first guesses concerning objective items are more likely to be correct than the second guess. . . ."

Mallinson and Miller in a comprehensive analysis of 1,029 I.B.M. answer sheets from liberal arts courses concluded that students who changed responses were twice as likely to improve than lower their scores. They noted that there appeared to be no sex difference and that better students profited more. For the 1,029 papers, 48 percent improved, 27 percent decreased, and 25 percent remained the same.

The aforementioned studies were conducted with papers collected from college students. After consideration of these data, might it not be appropriate to advise students that first impressions are not necessarily the best for objective examinations? All evidence seems to suggest that the probability of improving a score by changing responses is at least 2 to 1 in favor of changing. The myth concerning "changed responses" seems long overdue for a quick, quiet, and final burial.

RIDING MOTIF puts the swing in this outfit. Cutaway front and slash pockets add jaunty lines to classic Gen Urhquart pattern.



DENIM JACKET is the news on this one, matching the denim slacks. Cut Ivy style, the jacket is lined with red cotton flannel.



DOUBLE KNIT. Heavy stitching around collar on both sweaters is the newest fringe benefit. The man's sweater has a strong shoulder-pad design in contrasting color.

WEARWITHALS



GOING OVER. Sweaters have taken up a jacket-look, with coat-type collar and buttons down the front.



SEVEN COLORS go into the jacket, to contrast with the solid gray pants of this outfit. The entire set is made up of cotton sweatshirt fabric.

BREATHE EASIER. Both the trench-coat and balmacaan keep out rain and snow, but the new "breathable" Reeveair finish (applied to the underside) survives all washing and dry cleaning.



OFF THE RECORD

Joan Baez, the darling of Harvard and Washington Square beat and folkniks, has enraged her more conventional devotees by her refusal to cut more than one record a year. Everyone should be thoroughly placated upon hearing her most recent album, however, for it is by far her best. Recorded live at her famed SRO Carnegie Hall concert, this record is conclusive evidence that Miss Baez is the leading folk artist of her generation. Her interpretation of "Black is the Color" is especially stirring, for, as in so many of her songs, the voice is pure and versatile, the guitar accompaniment subtle and unobtrusive, the words rich and alive. A record library is out-of-date and ill-conceived if it does not include these gifts of Joan Baez.

(Vanguard: VRS9112)

"Focus" is doubtlessly the most important jazz recording of the year. Stan Getz is featured improvising to the symphonic poems of Eddie Sauter. The fluid sounds of Getz' tenor saxophone weave through, accent and extend the vast range of musical moods created by Sauter's capricious and haunting melodies. This record offers not merely a collaboration of two first-rate artists; rather, it presents an entirely new approach to modern music: the polish of delicate string compositions is given depth from the warmth and spontaneity of impromptu interpretation. Though this technique has been tried before, it has failed, and only here are the results exciting and entirely pleasing. (Verve: V6-8412)

Music lovers the world over are everlastingly indebted to Angel Records for its recent series offering the work of the Grand Master, Otto Klemperer. His interpretations of Brahms and Beethoven require no introduction or description here. In your eagerness to purchase these prizes be certain not to overlook Dr. Klemperer's invigorating performance of Weill's suite from "The Three Penny Opera." The Philharmonic Orchestra plays "Mack the Knife" and other favorites with style and gusto, and, in addition, on the same record, are three light pieces by Johann Strauss, plus an amusing satirical work, "The Merry Waltz," by the maestro himself. Great fun and highly recommended. (Angel: 35927)

ROBERT HYDE SMITH, JR.
Harvard '63

Sail Ho!

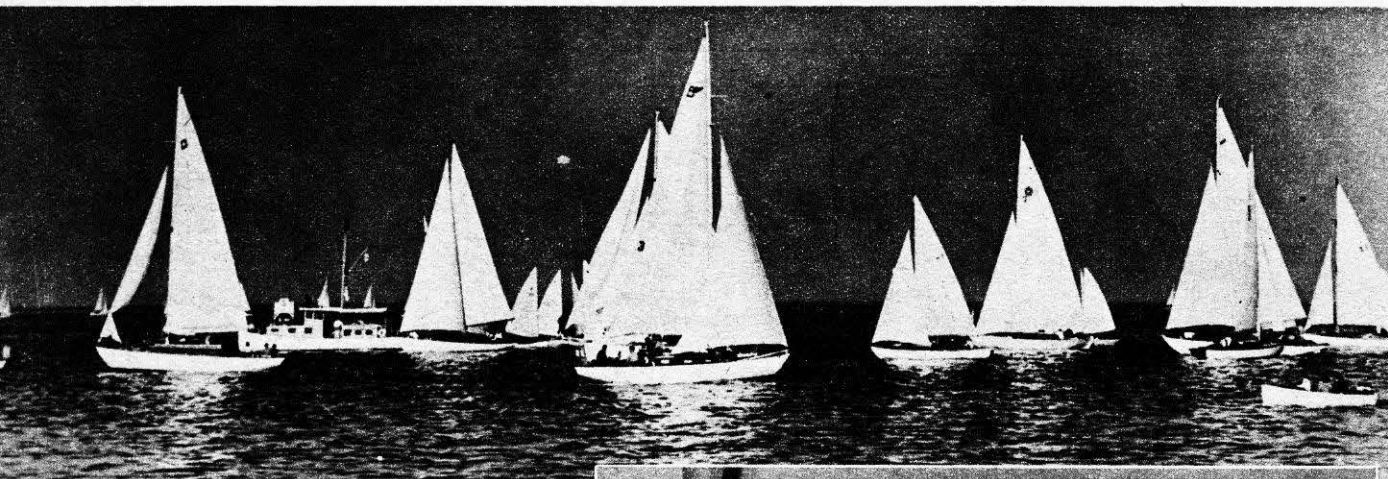
Host Tulane University and

7 other colleges compete in

Sugar Bowl Sailing Regatta



Exchange boat for intercollegiate event. In this pix, are the skippers and their crews in the exchange boat, getting ready to make the change-over of boats in each series of the round robin event.



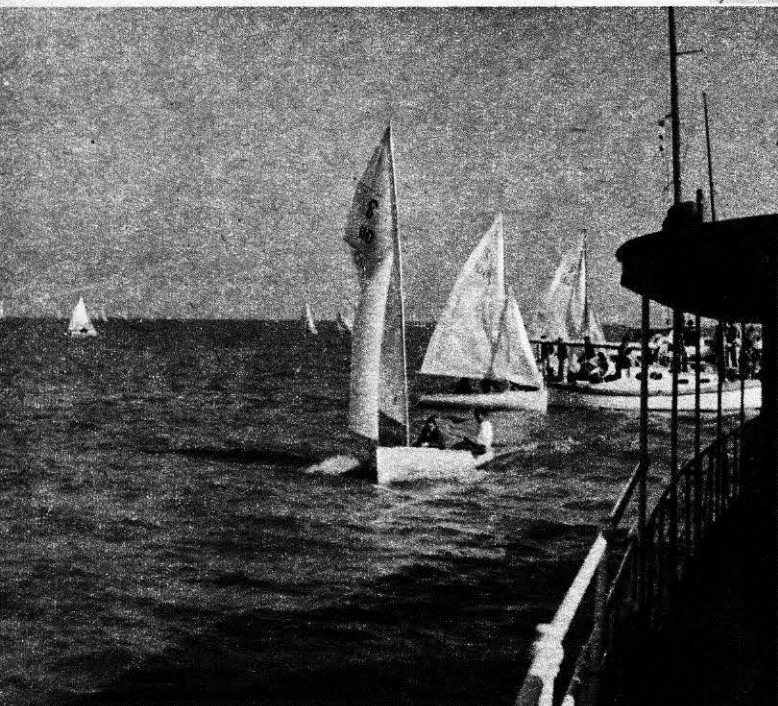
Everyone knows how the 1963 Sugar Bowl came out, played New Year's Day between Arkansas and Mississippi. But not everyone is aware that the Bowl Game is only the climax of a mid-winter sports carnival put on by a public spirited Association in New Orleans, in collaboration with Tulane University, which annually stages at the end of the year an Invitational Tennis Tournament, a Basketball Tournament, an Outdoor Track Meet, and a Yacht Regatta in addition to the football classic. In the Regatta, Tulane University is host and representative of the South, with Louisiana State University-New Orleans, and this year Michigan and Wisconsin represented the Midwest, with Yale, Williams, Cornell, and defending champions Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute represented the East. The contestants match their sails on big Lake Ponchartrain in an eighteen-race round robin. They sail 14-foot Gannet Class dinghies, with boats changed after every contest.



These are the crew members of the R.P.I. team, 1962 champions and top sea dogs as we went to press. In the center is Dr. Fred J. Wolfe, Jr. Chairman of the Regatta Committee, New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association.



Kurt Krautzig, who hails from Chicago, Ill., is co-skipper of the Louisiana State University-New Orleans boat, an unofficial entry. He is shown adjusting the rigging on the sail, in making ready for the start of a race.



Here, the intercollegiates, having already made the change-over, are getting ready for a new start, and are moving away from the exchange boat in preparation for another race in the series.

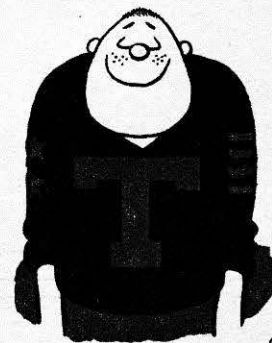
MAKING BOOK

The New York publishing house of Holt, Rinehart, & Winston has commenced a series of books oriented toward the career-minded individual. Realizing that one of the best ways to find out about a particular field is to seek the advice of those who have achieved the pinnacles of success, the publishers have gathered information from many of the nation's most successful people.

First in the series, which is aptly titled "Listen to Leaders," is "Listen to Leaders in Business (\$4.75)." This volume will be of particular interest to the collegian preparing to embark on a business career. In it, such influential men as Henry Ford II, Robert W. Woodruff, and others of this calibre (excerpts from the chapter by Thomas J. Watson, Jr., are included in this issue of The Collegiate Digest) relate their formulae for success—based upon personal experience and observations. Obviously, no book can guarantee fame or fortune. But, within the confines of this volume lie the "keys to possible success"—if such things do exist.

Interestingly enough, each of the contributors indicates a different trait or characteristic as being most important. Though this seems inconsistent, the reader becomes aware that the sum total of these parts is the most important feature of the book.

For the young man or woman aspiring to a position of prominence in the business world, it is an intimate view of the rise to success of fifteen of the country's business giants. There is much to be gained by heeding their advice. "Listen to Leaders in Business" would be a valuable addition to your personal library.



©LEARY

thanks to modern progressive education,
I am a typical, well-adjusted,
happy American boy and next year
they are teaching me to read

Springtime softness in every puff

Salem refreshes your taste

"Take a puff, it's springtime"



You'll smoke with a fresh enthusiasm
when you discover the cool "air-softened" taste of Salem

● menthol fresh ● rich tobacco taste ● modern filter, too

1962 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.